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Gold above \$ 700

Price in Jeddah SR82,000 a kilo

LONDON, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The price of gold rocketed more than \$ 50 on European hulkion markets Wednesday to reach new all-time peaks well above \$ 700 a troy ounce. The price of fine gold in Jeddah also soared SR7,200 to reach SR82,000 per kilogram Wednesday.

The gold rush followed the metal's surge through the \$ 700 barrier in New York Tuesday and a record \$ 717.80 price in Hong Kong early Wednesday.

Gold opened in London at a median price of 740 dollars an ounce, up \$ 56.50 from Tuesday's closing of 683.50.

In Zurich, the opening quote was \$ 735, up \$ 50.90 from Tuesday's late \$ 684.50.

The spectacular leap was attributed to U.S. Treasury Secretary G. William Miller's comment that further U.S. gold auctions were not appropriate at the moment because of the "unsettled" bullion market.

The Treasury Department in recent years has held periodic auction of the nation's official gold reserves. But there has not been an auction since November, and Miller indicated to reporters that there might not be one under current conditions.

"We are giving the message that at the moment it doesn't seem to us an appropriate time to sell our gold in this very unsettled and rather uncharacteristic period," Miller said.

The U.S. gold hoard continues to gain in potential value as the world price rises. At the last U.S. auction on Nov. 1, the Treasury Department sold 1.25 million ounces at an average price of \$ 372 an ounce, not much less than half of the current price.

But Miller said the U.S. policy of holding occasional gold auctions in amounts and at times that are not decided until just before the auctions are announced is "the same."

Traders interpreted this as a squeeze on already tight world supplies of gold. The underlying reasons for the New Year gold boom are the crisis building up over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the hostage siege in Iran, President Tito's illness, higher oil prices and dwindling supplies, and the overall shaky state of the world economy.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

	Wednesday	Tuesday
London	752.50	683.50
Paris	759	672.87
Frankfurt	765	682.00
Zurich	765.55	684.50
Hong Kong	733.36	665.17
Jeddah	82,000	74,000

(per kilo of fine gold)

Fighting flares up

U.S. ready to use force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — Top White House officials have issued a clear warning that the United States is prepared to use force to prevent any further Soviet military moves in Southwest Asia.

At the same time, an administration official said the Soviet Union probably faces "a protracted, difficult time" in Afghanistan and may have to send in more troops to suppress resistance.

This could have serious consequences, including the danger that Soviet troops would cross the border into Pakistan to fight insurgents, Marshall Shulman of the State Department said.

In time, Shulman said, the Soviets might also take advantage of unrest in Iran and push southward from Afghanistan to their historic goal of warm-water ports on the Arabian Sea.

However, the specialist on Soviet affairs said "this doesn't appear to be in the immediate situation. Before then, they face a long, difficult period of pacification in regard to Afghanistan."

There, Shulman told reporters, the Soviets may have made "just one hell of a botch" of the political change in local leaders from Hafizullah Amin to Babrak Karmal.

President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, broached the possibility of U.S. military intervention Tuesday when asked if the United States would use military power should Russia try to take advantage of any political disintegration in Iran.

He told the *Wall Street Journal*: "The United States has a vital interest in the stability of that region and the United States is prepared to use force, if necessary, to protect its vital interests."

White House spokesman Jody Powell later told reporters: "You can be assured we are prepared to deal with contingencies" if the Soviet Union moved beyond Afghanistan.

Another senior White House official said if the Soviet Union moved with military forces beyond Afghanistan the consequences would be even more grave than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He said the United States had vital interests in the security of Pakistan and other Southwest Asian nations and was ready to protect them.

Meanwhile, Afghan guerrillas said fighting with government forces had flared up in the eastern mountains and both sides suffered losses in the past two days.

Guerrilla spokesmen said 35 rebels were killed in action against better armed government troops in rugged country near the eastern Afghan town of Jalalabad.

They said a great number of troops loyal to the Marxist government, including four officers, also died.

The insurgents said they shot down a helicopter on the main highway from Kabul to Pakistan.

Like most guerrilla accounts of fighting inside Afghanistan, the rebel reports could not be checked.

The rebels said Soviet troops continued to



Zbigniew Brzezinski

battle guerrillas in the northeast province of Badakhshan and near Dusi on the road from the Soviet Union to Kabul, where Soviet-made planes bombed several villages.

Neither government nor insurgent forces take prisoners and captured foes are, if time permits, tortured to death and mutilated, a

guerrilla spokesman said.

Western diplomats in Kabul, on the other hand, said that the Russian troops have clamped down to a large degree on the Muslim rebellion and there was little fighting anywhere.

Other sources have said the rebels continue to resist the Soviets in the northeastern province of Badakhshan and in Paktia, near the Pakistani border. On Monday, hundreds of Soviet army trucks rolled northward through Badakhshan with only a light guard.

Two Soviet motorized divisions numbering some 25,000 men have moved into western Afghanistan, in the Herat area some 150 km from the Iranian border, but there is no indication Iran's oilfields are threatened, the U.S. State Department said Tuesday.

The official Soviet news agency Tass denounced as "concoctions" some U.S. news reports that Soviet troops were massing on Afghanistan's border with Iran within striking distance of the oilfields.

"Nobody can have the slightest doubt about the Soviet Union's friendly stand in respect of Iran and no provocative statements can change this fact," said the Tass report from Moscow.

America 'determined' on arms to Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — Despite some official misgivings, the Carter administration is determined to press ahead with plans to resume military aid to Pakistan, to counter the strategic threat posed to the Gulf-Indian Ocean region by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

But the U.S. is wary of making a unilateral commitment to bolster Pakistani defenses, in view of lingering suspicions between the two governments and the fluid politico-military situation in the region, U.S. analysts say.

Thus the administration has been trying to muster support for an international military aid effort for Pakistan, which would involve China, Western Europe and perhaps financial support from Gulf states.

The undisputed objective of this effort would be to discourage the Soviet Union from using Afghanistan as a "launching pad" for a military thrust through Pakistan to the warm-water Indian Ocean ports adjacent to the strategically vital Gulf.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown has just returned from China with details of proposed Chinese aid for Pakistan that would "parallel" American assistance. (See related story page 4) And Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is now on a five-nation Western European tour, drumming up support for a "consortium" of Western states to fund military aid to Pakistan.

For its part, the Carter administration announced earlier this month it would speed up delivery of \$150 million of military equipment already purchased by the Islamabad government, including 230 armored troop carriers, anti-tank missiles and communications gear.

This equipment was paid for with cash. Credit arms sales to Pakistan were cut off last April because of "strong evidence" that Pakistan was engaged in a secret program to develop nuclear weapons.

With Pakistan now being viewed as a possible stepping-stone for a Soviet military thrust towards the oil life of the West, administration officials and con-

Sultan tells soldiers

We advocate peace

TABUK, Jan. 16 (SPA) — "We are not advocates of war, but of peace. At times, peace cannot be achieved except through war," Defense Minister Prince Sultan said Wednesday.

Speaking at the beginning of a tour to military bases throughout the country, Prince Sultan explained that Saudi Arabian armed forces are receiving the most modern military equipment in order to preserve peace.

"The government spares no effort to obtain the best equipment," he said. "But this is neither a hostile nor a provocative act against anybody," he said.

"War will not be waged against Arab and Muslim brothers," Prince Sultan continued. "The armed forces are being prepared to liberate the holy city of Jerusalem, peacefully or by war, although by divine decree, peace is better."

The armed forces will be used to protect the holy places and preserve peace and stability in the Kingdom, the Prince said. The Kingdom will continue to share its resources with other Muslims and Arabs struggling honorably for the service of religion.

Prince Sultan arrived in Tabuk Wednesday morning on the first stop of his inspection tour. He was received by the Governor of the Northern Region, Sheikh Turki Al Sudairi, Maj. Gen. Faleh Al Tahiri, commander of the Mechanized King Abdul Aziz Brigade, and Brig. Gen. Abdullah Al Hamdan, commander of the King Faisal Air Base.

The Prince visited two paratrooper battalions and the Special Forces. He congratulated them on their victory liberating the Holy Mosque in Mecca. He said they were wise in not allowing the criminals destroy the holy mosque.

Saudi Arabia's armed forces will be developed into a strike force, protected by Islam and governed by Islamic legislation, word and deeds, he told the soldiers.



Prince Sultan

Abdul Ghani ends visit

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani and his delegation left here Wednesday after a five-day visit.

During the visit, Abdul Ghani gave a message to King Khalid from President Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh and discussed with senior Saudi officials ways of fostering ties between North Yemen and the Kingdom.

Kuwait warns major powers over security

KUWAIT, Jan. 16 (AP) — A Kuwait cabinet minister warned Wednesday that the security of the Gulf would be impaired if the major powers establish a military presence in the Gulf's waters.

"Any impairment of security in the area will not only place the Gulf states in a difficult position, but it will also bring the superpowers to the verge of an extremely difficult situation," Abdul Aziz Hussein, minister of state for cabinet affairs, said in an interview with the newspaper *Al-Sabeel*.

Such a development would jeopardize world peace and international economy," he said.

Hussein's warning followed reports of naval movements in the Indian Ocean, by the entrance to the Gulf, by both United States and Soviet warships.

These movements were associated both with the protracted crisis in Iran-U.S. relations and the more recent Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

"There is no need for the existence of (foreign) fleets in our waters," Hussein said.

Security of Pakistan is duty of the West, Carrington says

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — "It is the duty of Britain and the West to safeguard the security of Pakistan which is now faced with the Soviet threat as a result of its invasion of Afghanistan," British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday.

The statement was made in Pakistan just before his departure for India to discuss the Afghan crisis with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders.

At a press conference, Lord Carrington was asked to assess the Soviet threat to Pakistan — Afghanistan's eastern neighbor. He said, "There will be a period of complete calm. But, it will be unwise for the West not to understand the urgent need for the defense of their (Western) interests, including Pakistan's security."

"Anybody who does not take the Soviet threat to the region seriously is certainly deceiving himself."

Lord Carrington was the first Western leader to visit Pakistan since the Dec. 27 military intervention of the Soviet Union into Afghanistan.

While analyzing the situation created by the Soviet takeover, he said, "The matter may not end there and there could be greater

games behind the takeover," implying the Communist threat to the entire Arabian Sea and the Middle East region, besides the immediate danger to Pakistan.

A correspondent asked him what Britain and other Western nations can really do for Pakistan because they are already late in this matter since the Soviets made their move in Afghanistan in April 1978 when the Moscow-backed president, the late Nur Muhammad Taraki was installed there. At that time, the Western nations were considering what aid to provide Pakistan.

The British Foreign Secretary said, "We are fully aware of the danger now and we are going to move fast."

Lord Carrington's visit to India is the last leg of a five-nation Middle East and Asian tour aimed at demonstrating Western concern over Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He was due to meet Mrs. Gandhi soon after he flew from Pakistan.

He earlier visited Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Lord Carrington will have talks Thursday with External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and fly back to Britain Friday morning.

Jerusalem Committee to meet

By Younis Issac

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 — The Jerusalem Committee will probably meet in Morocco within the next few weeks, Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta told *Arab News* and *Ashtarq Al Awwal* Wednesday.

Under the chairmanship of Morocco's King Hassan II, the 15-member committee met most recently in Morocco before the latest U.N. General Assembly session.

Since that meeting, Boucetta said King Hassan has intensified contacts with the Vatican, Europe and the United States attempting to outline the dangers arising from Israel's continued occupation of Jerusalem.

The King has called for an end to Israeli practices of desecration in Jerusalem, the minister said.

Boucetta blasted the Committee of African Wise men which met in Khartoum three months ago, presumably to discuss the Sahara dispute between Algeria and Morocco.

Morocco did not attend the meeting, Boucetta said, so that the issue could be studied by objective observers. But Morocco was surprised when the main issue on the agenda was not even discussed.

"Had it been a committee of wise men, as the name indicates, it would have tried to create the proper climate for Morocco and Algeria," Boucetta said. "But the climate was far from such serenity."

He added that Morocco welcomed Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba's recent



Muhammad Boucetta

proposal for a dialogue between King Hassan Algerian President Chedli Ben Jedd. That mediation attempt is still open, but so far Algeria has not responded, he said.

Boucetta explained that the Sahara problem consists of recovering Moroccan territory once under Spanish occupation.

Boucetta also criticized the Polisario National Liberation Front.

Jewels stolen from taxiing plane

ROME, Jan. 16 (R) — Thieves pretending to be airport staff Wednesday stopped a Swiss airliner taxiing before take-off from Rome's Fiumicino Airport, opened the baggage compartment and stole jewels worth between 1.5 and three billion lire (\$ 1.8 to 3.7 million), airport police said.

The police said two men in a van marked A.R. (Aeroporto di Roma) radioed the Swissair plane, then rolling far out on the airfield, that it appeared to have a fuel leak, and ordered the pilot to stop for a check.

When it did so they forced open the baggage hold, grabbed a bag containing the jewels and fled.

The van was later found abandoned by the airport fence, and police said the thieves appeared to have got clean away.

Minutes after the theft the plane left for Zurich, with its pilot unaware from start to finish that the theft was taking place.

The thieves radioed the pilot "all OK" and the plane, after receiving clearance, turned onto the runway and took off.

Only minutes later did he mention the incident to the Rome control tower, whose staff, surprised by what seemed to be an irregular procedure by technicians, began inquiries.

Swissair refused to comment on the theft, but informed sources said the bag had been loaded into the plane by Securam, a company specializing in shipments of valuable cargoes.

Police believe the theft must have been organized by airport employees who knew the jewels were on the plane.

Three wounded in Beirut sniping fire

BEIRUT, Jan. 16 (R) — The all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) Wednesday accused rightist militia snipers of opening fire for the second day running on the commercial sector of Beirut, wounding three civilians.

In a statement broadcast over the state-run Beirut Radio, the ADF said its men did not return the fire to deprive the militias of the opportunity to "escalate the situation."

Two Syrian soldiers were reported to have

been wounded in the same area Tuesday. The rightists had blamed the Syrians, Palestinian commandos and Lebanese nationalist for the flare-up.

The ADF said the shooting Tuesday disturbed peace in the devastated sector after three weeks of calm.

The militias are opposed to the peace-keeping force assumed by the Syrians in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate and have been calling for their withdrawal.

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And private sector, Nazer says

Third Plan to emphasize manpower

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia's Third Five-year Plan will above all emphasize the development of manpower, Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer says.

He told students at Riyadh University Tuesday evening that the Second Plan, which ends this year, was successful in overcoming bottlenecks in ports and housing, but manpower remains the major problem. The point has been reached where the Kingdom faces a choice between continuing to rely on foreign labor or lowering its targets in development.

The First and Second Plans, he said, spent 80 per cent of their budgets on the basics of roads and schools. The third plan will scale down investment in public works and increase allocations for productive sectors of the economy and the development of manpower.

As productive industry is stressed, the private sector will take an increasingly important role. Investment will be directed to funds, industry, electricity and other areas

Fahd gives charity SR10m

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Wednesday gave SR10 million to the families of victims of the attack on the Holy Haram in Mecca.

The chairman of the donations committee, Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb, thanked the Crown Prince. The committee Tuesday received another SR10 million from Asir Governor Prince Khaled Al Faisal, director general of King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation.

covered by private enterprise. At the same time, the increasing number of major public projects coming into operation will mean maintenance will be encouraged.

Sheikh Hisham described the Plan's as "a long-term strategy that intends to change the people of Saudi Arabia from a people depending on the government." So far, the private sector has been able to take full advantage of the opportunities the government has created.

Saudi Arabia's resources will run out one day, and they must be replaced by the alternative resources of Saudi Arabians being able to earn their own livings in every field. The authorities believe that "we must invest our wealth. We are trying to train the Saudi Arabian workforce by building industries."

Sheikh Hisham said that the Second Plan had exceeded some of its objectives. The Council of Ministers had heard a report that in its fourth year, last year, the non-oil private sector had turned in a growth rate of 23.6 per cent, "a very high rate which shows the health of the Kingdom's economy."

The high inflation that erupted during the second plan was partly owing to the lack of basic services. At the start of the plan the rate was as high as 56 per cent, but it has now been brought down to 8.8 per cent.

The country experienced with a unique system in preparing the strategies of the Third Plan. Fourteen young Saudi Arabians, including academics and officials, were authorized to do the work, Sheikh Hisham said.

Their work was revised by a committee comprising the minister of the interior, Prince Naif, the minister of justice, Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Sheikh, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwair, minister of education, and Sheikh Ibrahim

Al-Anqari, minister of labor and social affairs.

The committee changed little of the scheme before submitting it to the Council of Ministers and King Khaled for approval. It was something the young of Saudi Arabia are proud of, Sheikh Hisham said.

The plan contains 12 principles, depending on preserving the religious and moral values of the Saudi Arabian people, maintaining defense and internal security, developing manpower, conserving and exploiting natural resources, and decreasing reliance on petroleum and building public works.

As most of the population live in cities, it was decided that more attention be paid to them. Foreign manpower, though, should not be increased.

He emphasized the importance of educating the public to participate in development. Campaigns are being prepared through lectures, films and the Ministry of Information. An agreement has been made with Riyadh University to invite its students to visit the operations room of the Ministry of Planning and see films of its achievements.

He said coordination of projects in cities is being carried out by local committees. The experiment was successful in Riyadh, handled by a committee headed by Governor Prince Salman, but failed in other cities.

There is another possible solution, that of adopting a long term plan for every city through the central authority of ministries. This system is being tested in Jubbail and Yanbu, because their projects are being carried out by one government body.

The ministries of Planning, the Interior and Municipal and Rural Affairs have carried out a study on all regions of the Kingdom to select those suitable for investment and settlement. Several areas due to be developed have been included in the Third Plan.

Building more universities depends on several considerations, such as density of population and overcrowding of present universities. The distribution of universities, unlike that of schools, depends on many reasons to be taken into consideration, Sheikh Hisham said.

The minister emphasized the role of women in development plans. Women are the first and most important factors in the success of any society. The government treats women and men equally, he said.

Home is a very important and sensitive point in the development of a society, and women run the home. "We are proud of what she has contributed to our Islamic society throughout our history," Nazer said.

Concluding the dialogue, Nazer emphasized the importance of education and said that home comes first, because it is where education starts.

The rector of Riyadh University, Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, thanked Sheikh Hisham. In September Sheikh Hisham will dedicate the King Khaled university hospital, he said.

Director-general of Saudia thanks Sultan for support

JEDDAH, Jan. 16 — The new director-general of Saudia, Ahmad Matar, has thanked Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan for the encouragement he has given the airline.

In a message to all Saudia employees, Matar said it has been with Prince Sultan's "strong, steady support, that Saudia has been able to achieve its high standards."

The message said: "I am honored to express my pride and gratitude for the confidence placed in me by the King, represented by the Royal Decree appointing me the director general of Saudia. I humbly pray to God to help me shoulder this responsibility in a satisfactory manner to justify this high confidence, and realize the hopes of our countrymen and the people working in this vital field."

"Sheikh Kamel Sindt, the assistant to the minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation, merits the respect and gratitude of each of us for his courageous steps towards full Saudization of this airline. With the guidance and encouragement of Prince Sultan, Sheikh Kamel has brought forward successfully a greater number of Saudis into positions of

responsibility than had ever been thought possible. This transition has been accomplished without detriment to the steady expansion of Saudia," it says.

"As one team, let us move forward with determination to achieve the twin objectives of providing truly effective transport services within the Kingdom and steadily to strengthen Saudi Arabia's links with the other parts of the world."

"I am sure that each Saudia member understands his own role and responsibilities. But our airline is in a period of vigorous expansion and therefore it is incumbent upon us as individuals, and in cooperation with one another to give that extra measure of intensive effort."

"Let each of us, then, work to manifest understanding and tact, consistency tempered with flexibility, the proper treatment of customers as well as fellow employees, careful attention to follow-up action and just all-around good conduct."

"Let each one of us be ever aware — and remind one another, if need be, that Saudia is honored to bear this nation's flag into all the world."



Ahmad Matar

"We are all members of one airline, and each of us is an essential member of the corporate body. We spend more time on the job than off the job, more time with fellow workers than with our families. Let us endeavor to help one another and cooperate to achieve both efficiency and that harmony of relationship which can surely lead to corporate success and the individual's pride and satisfaction."

By Salman

Riyadh diplomatic quarter work dedicated

RIYADH, Jan. 16 (SPA) — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman attended a ceremony here Tuesday to mark the beginning of work on the infrastructure of the planned diplomatic quarter.

Prince Salman was there in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Executive Committee for the project to move the Foreign Affairs Ministry and embassies to Riyadh.

According to the project's director general, the enclave will house 25,000 staff of nearly 120 embassies and have mosques, government offices, health centers, parks and commercial centers.

Dr. Muhammad Abdullah Al Al-Sheikh, the director, said that while the state would install basic facilities, it would leave the way

open for embassies to build their own offices.

Rules are being drawn up for private sector participation in the project, he said, adding that the committee has signed contracts for basic facilities with a consortium of three specialized companies for the construction of roads, water pipelines, sewage system, electric and telephone lines, two water towers and a sewage water treatment plant. The SR348 million contracts will be carried out over 30 months.

After signalling the start of work on the project, Prince Salman and members of the committee made an inspection tour of the project. Later, he said that the diplomatic quarter would be ready within three years.

Teasers for the construction of a Foreign Affairs Ministry building and residential quarters for its officials would be invited within the next few months, he said, adding that work would be coordinated on these projects so that they are completed at one time and "we start moving the embassies from Jeddah to Riyadh."

Meanwhile, Mayor of Riyadh, Sheikh Abdullah Al-Naim, who is also a member of the committee said that his department's technical wing liaised with the project's bureau in everything to make the project an integral part of the capital. He hoped that the quarter would become an ideal area of Riyadh.

Saudi Comment

By Prince Nawaf Al Medina

Let's discuss the question of religious guidance in this country. A lot of people want it. How has it been given and how will it be? That is necessary in a country that applies Islamic legislation as a way of life and which was founded on Islamic principles. Religious guidance is necessary and must be made available.

How? So far it has been practised in various ways and directions. The result has been various currents of guidance. In some cases guidance has been abused.

Everybody who knows about religious and secular affairs, and who understands the reality of this country and its unique position is entitled to guide and to warn of things which he may believe are contrary to religious principles and to Islamic behavior.

There are many who want to destroy the Islamic spirit in this country, because they

want also to eliminate the Islamic cohesion that is the pride of our people and our country. By eliminating cohesion they hope to divest the country of the basic principles which unify it.

So how should religious guidance be conducted? How can individuals or groups make their opinions known either to the people or to the authorities in various positions of responsibility, justice, information, social welfare, sports and youth welfare, the economy. We have to find a way for people to reach these places and discuss things with them.

This must consist of forming a committee, by Royal Decree, comprising men well known in religious and secular matters who should be authorized to listen to what any citizen might have to say. And then it should discuss them with him and reach the truth by debating the issues with the authorities.

The conclusions should then be communicated to the leader of the country, who has the last word.

WEATHER

Temperatures will rise slightly, especially in the north-western and parts of the western regions.
Frost will form in the northern region at night, and fog in the north-eastern and eastern region.
Winds will be light and variable mostly. They will be moderate in the western region and occasionally active in the northern region, causing sand haze.
Seas will be calm at night and light to moderate during the day.
Wednesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	25	17
Jeddah	26	20
Riyadh	22	09
Dhahran	22	08
Medina	24	08
Taif	21	09
Jizan	32	24
Hail	12	—3
Turaif	07	—1
Arar	09	00
Jouf	10	01
Abba	17	10

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Anti-Khomeini coup foiled, Kuwaiti newspaper claims

KUWAIT, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The Iraqi authorities have executed a number of army officers for plotting a coup d'état against the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the newspaper *Al Rai Al Am* reported Wednesday.

The paper said the plot was discovered accidentally when revolutionary guards stopped and searched the car of one of the officers involved at a roadblock.

Quoting unidentified diplomatic sources, the paper said all the officers involved in the projected coup were subsequently arrested.

Qaddafi-Arafat rift discussed at Syria parley

DAMASCUS, Jan. 16 (AP) — Foreign ministers of the five-power Arab "steadfastness and confrontation front" met here Wednesday to discuss the rift between Libya and Yasser Arafat's commando organization Fatah.

The meeting also was to discuss the feasibility of convening a summit conference of the five powers to look into the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Attending the meeting at the Damascus Sheraton Hotel were Foreign Ministers Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, Muhammad Seddik Ben Yehia of Algeria, Ali Abdul Salam Treiki of Libya, Salem Saleh Muhammad of South Yemen, and Farouk Khaddoumi of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Informed sources said the ministers were to discuss the current phase in the U.S.-sponsored peace process between Egypt and Israel, which are to exchange ambassadors shortly.

The "steadfastness and confrontation front" emerged after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem in November 1977.

The front has set itself against the Camp David peace frameworks and the subsequent peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

These Arab powers have rallied moderate and extremist regimes in the Middle East with the avowed aim of undermining the peace process, which they denounced as a sellout of Palestinian rights.

The front has been weakened by hickering between Col. Muammar Qaddafi and Arafat. Qaddafi tried last month to force the Palestinians to emulate his revolutionary pattern but Arafat resisted and accused the Libyans of trying to impose hegemony on Fatah. Subsequently, Qaddafi closed down Fatah's office in Tripoli and halted aid to the movement.

and executed secretly, to avoid adverse publicity.

The paper said the plotters were all medium-ranking army officers. Their plan was to seize Tehran and then besiege the holy city of Qom, 100 miles to the south, where Khomeini resides permanently.

Once the coup was launched other opposition groups and supporters of the deposed Shah would also join the conspirators, the sources told the paper.

No confirmation of the report was available, and sources in Tehran said they had heard nothing about such a plot.

In Tehran meanwhile, four members of the Kurdish Society of Tehran arrested Monday by the Islamic revolutionary guards were released Tuesday morning.

A spokesman for the society told Reuters that the detainees, who were kept in the city's central committee for 12 hours, were questioned about their activities in relation with the incidents in Kurdistan as well as documents confiscated during Monday's raid on the society.

In the Kurdish provincial town of Sanandaj 700 people ended a three-day hunger strike at the request of Sheikh Ezzedin Houseini, spiritual leader of three million Iranian Kurds.

About 2,000 Sanandaj residents began a sit-in protest at the governor's office earlier this month to press their demands for the withdrawal of revolutionary guards from their city.

In another development, Jaleddin Farsi, presidential candidate of Iran's largest political party, offered to withdraw Tuesday as electoral officials said his Afghan origins barred him from holding office.

An official of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) said that Farsi's elimination from the race was already certain, although a formal announcement had not yet been made. He was regarded as one of the most radical candidates in the contest.

Nominations for the Jan. 25 presidential vote have already closed. The IRP can only choose a new candidate by backing one of the 101 other men still in the race.

In a statement published by the party's newspaper, Farsi said Tuesday that "after studying all aspects of the issue, I feel it my duty to suggest my withdrawal from presidential nomination."

Iran's new constitution specifies that candidates must be "true Iranians."

Farsi said his father had emigrated 80 years ago from Herat, to Iran, but had never applied for Iranian papers. He said he himself was an Iranian citizen born in Iran and added bitterly that he hoped the successful candidate for president would be "someone whose father has not forgotten to get an Iranian birth certificate."



AFGHAN REFUGEE: An Afghan refugee woman cooks a meal for her family in a camp in Pafos, Pakistan. The number of refugee arrivals has increased to 411,000 since the Dec. 27 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Africa leaders to get Hassan's notes

RABAT, Jan. 16 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco is sending special envoys to over 20 African capitals with messages about the Western Sahara conflict, officials said here.

Abderrahman Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Muhammad Haddou Chiguer, minister in charge of

relations with parliament, left Morocco Tuesday. Monday, Ahmad Ramzi, minister of religious endowments and Islamic affairs left on his part of the mission. The exact nature of the royal messages was not revealed but officials said they concerned the tension prevailing in North-West Africa and bilateral relations.

Turkey urges NATO to boost aid

ANKARA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Turkish Defense Minister Ahmet Ihsan Birincioğlu has called for increased aid to Turkey from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Addressing a parliament budget committee Tuesday Birincioğlu said "We cannot say our allies are disinterested in our problems. But we would expect this inter-

est to turn into specific results."

He said some allies were contributing to the Turkish defense posture, but he added "it can be argued whether this contribution is sufficient." The minister praised a recent defense cooperation agreement initiated with the United States as "based on a principle of equality and mutual respect for sovereign rights."

Habash arrives for Algeria visit

ALGIERS, Jan. 16 (AP) — George Habash, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived in Algiers Tuesday for meetings with leaders of the Polisario Front, the guerrilla organization for independence in the former Spanish Sahara.

Habash told Algiers' official news agency that his visit "is more than simple

meetings, but constitutes an effective firming up of our cooperation with our Saharan brothers."

Habash said he would also be meeting with leaders of the Algerian government "because the Algerian revolution constitutes a large contribution, not only to the Palestinian revolution, but equally for the Arab revolution in general."

Jordan bans British encyclopedia

AMMAN, Jan. 16 (AP) — The Jordanian government charged Tuesday that the British encyclopedia "Colliers" included misleading religious, historical

and social information and decided to ban it, official sources said. The ban applied to all 24 volumes.

U.S. seeking new alliance in Gulf, Iraqi paper says

BAGHDAD, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — The Iraqi daily *Al-Thawra* says the United States is bent on setting up a new "security alliance" in the Gulf area "to complete its tripartite alliance with the Zionist enemy and Sadat regime."

The paper organ of the ruling Baath Party, said Tuesday the new alliance was the same as "so-called technical plan" proposed by Sultan Qaboos of Oman last summer.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Oman last week and his talks with Qaboos which covered "coordination" between the two sides to "secure the protection" of the Hormuz Strait, coincided with a visit to Oman by a U.S. congressional delegation with the aim of holding further consultations with the Sultan over his plan, the paper added.

The paper said the United States and Britain were concerned with the creation of a joint "umbrella" to protect their interests in

the strategic strait through which 70 per cent of the Gulf's oil exports pass.

"Iraq's views have been vindicated by the recent developments where the U.S.-led imperialist forces began to exploit the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the developments in Iran to reshape the imperialist plans in the area with the aim of imposing the imperialist domination over the oil fields," it concluded.

In Damascus meanwhile, South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salem Saleh Muhammad Tuesday denounced U.S. naval movements in the Gulf region and said "imperialist forces" had expansionist designs there.

"This constitutes flagrant intervention and a direct threat to the security and stability of countries and peoples in the region," he said.

Muhammad was speaking on arrival in Damascus for an extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the Arab "steadfastness and confrontation front."

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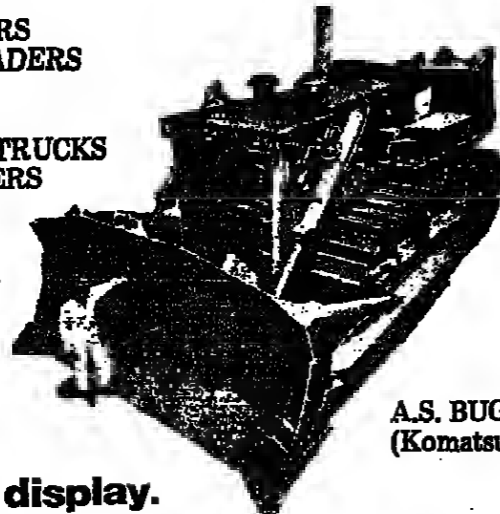
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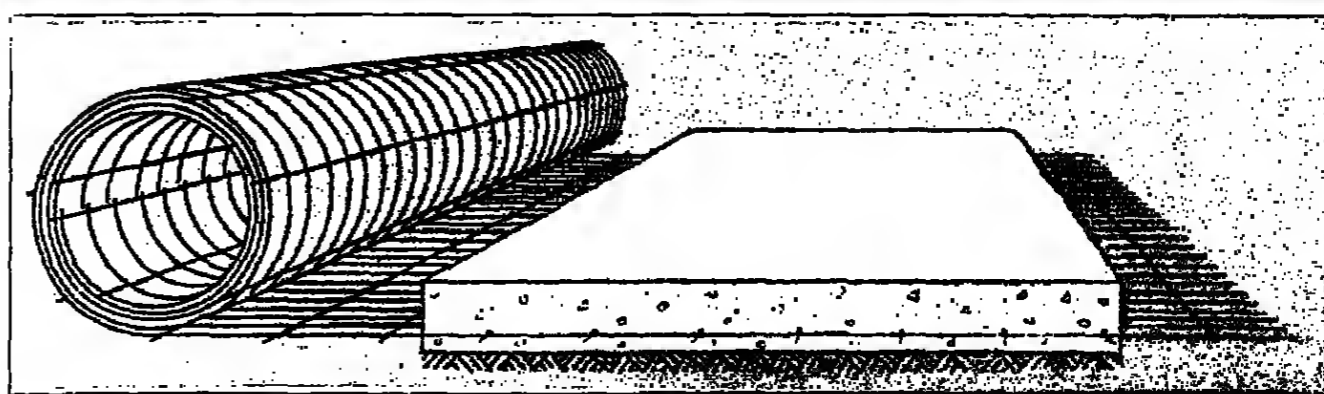
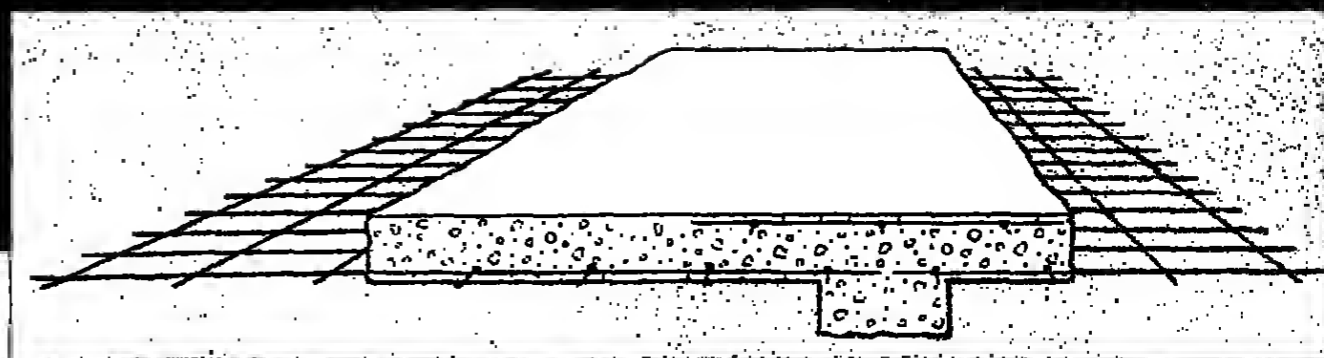


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Guerrillas let Dunn live, warn he'll 'feel justice'

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 16 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas let pass the deadline for the execution of South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, but said he would be executed in a few days if their demands were not met.

In a telephone call to the Associated Press, the Popular Liberation Forces said Dunn was "still alive," but threatened to kill him if their demands were ignored.

Late Tuesday, in another leftist guerrilla kidnapping, the People's Revolutionary Army said it was holding Salvadoran financier Jaime Hill, who was abducted Oct. 31, and would kill him before midnight if a \$4 million ransom was not paid.

The threat was revealed in a communique to media representatives, and informed sources said the captors also spoke with Hill's family by telephone.

Most of Hill's associates said they thought he was already a victim of Salvador's guerrillas.

Somoza Jr. plotted killing

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 16 (AP) — Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of Nicaragua's exiled president, has been formally accused of masterminding the murder of opposition newspaper publisher Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

Chamorro was shot to death on a Managua street Jan. 10, 1978. The assassination touched off insurrection that led to the fall of President Anastasio Somoza Debayle last July.

The accusation was presented Tuesday in the name of Chamorro's widow, Violeta, a member of the junta that now rules this Central American nation.

Ten other persons also were accused in the killing, including Dr. Pedro Ramos, an American of Cuban ancestry who ran a commercial blood bank and was harshly criticized in Chamorro's paper, *La Prensa*.

Ramos is believed to be living in Miami, Florida, and young Somoza reportedly is in Honduras. The former president lives in exile in Paraguay.

las, who use huge ransoms to fund their efforts to topple the government here.

Dunn's abductors, the Popular Liberation Forces, told news agencies Tuesday night that Dunn and his government would "feel the justice of the Salvadoran people" if the guerrillas' demands were not met.

They included publication of a political manifesto in 102 countries in 65 languages, severance of El Salvador's ties with Chile and official recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The 60-year-old Dunn, scheduled to retire Jan. 1, was abducted Nov. 28 in front of his office.

Although the government here cut off ties with South Africa, one of the guerrillas' original demands, it has refused to cooperate otherwise and the guerrillas say South Africa "had made no effort to get in touch."

But Dr. Bernard Cosendy, here at the request of South Africa and Dunn's family, said he attempted to contact the kidnappers to begin negotiations for Dunn's release.

The guerrillas also had postponed a previous deadline for Dunn's execution, giving the government until Tuesday to meet their demands. No time limit was set Tuesday for the new deadline.

Col. Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez, a member of the civilian-military junta said the guerrilla demands "were unacceptable."

Another junta member, Hector Dada Hirci, expressed surprise at the guerrillas' call to the South African government because "we had understood all the negotiations and contacts had been carried out by the Dunn family."

Also Tuesday, the government took the first step toward forming a new government by swearing in five cabinet ministers, two assistant ministry secretaries and the attorney general. Eight cabinet posts are still not filled, but Dada Hirci said the men had been chosen.

The previous military-civilian government collapsed Jan. 2 after 12 of 13 cabinet ministers, two of three civilian junta members and many other officials resigned in protest over the slow pace of promised reforms following the Oct. 15 overthrow of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romera.



IN CYCLONE'S PATH: About 200 persons were left homeless recently in the small northwest Australian mining town of Goldsworthy when it was struck by Cyclone Amy. Most of the town's buildings were damaged. The picture shows wrecked houses around a building to which most of the town's 1,000 residents fled during the storm.

Cites Vietnamese threat

Malaysia war spending up 52 per cent

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Jan. 16 (AP) — With a wary eye on fighting in Cambodia and a still simmering 32-year-old Communist insurgency at home, Malaysia is beefing up its armed forces.

Officials stress there is no crash program to put the country on a war footing, but heavy spending is planned to add more military muscle in the 1980's.

Defense and internal security has been allocated a record \$1.9 billion this year, an increase of about 52 per cent over 1979.

Diplomatic sources in Kuala Lumpur say they expect unrest in Indochina to be reflected in increased defense spending by

other non-Communist nations in the region. "Indications are they will get into a mini-arm race so they would have something if Indochina posed a threat," a senior diplomat said recently.

Arms merchants are ready. Some of their latest tools for land, sea and air combat will be on view in "Asian Defense Expo 80" March 4-6. A spokesman for the exhibit said Malaysia was picked for the first such display of international standing in the region because of its strategic location.

Shoppers will be to browse among radar systems, missile guidance controls, telecommunications gear, command and control sys-

tems, navigation and antenna devices, test equipment, microwave components, security and alarm systems and computers, he said.

Prime Minister Hussein Onn says his country wants to expand and modernize its armed forces to handle any threat within the region.

The Malaysian navy has started moving out of its woodlands base on the Singapore side of Johore Strait. The first 2,500 sailors in the training branch shifted to a new base at Lumut on the west coast, scheduled for completion in 1984.

Plans were announced last month for a new \$645 million air base at Gong Kedah in northeastern Kelantan state which is expected to accommodate some 14,000 men when it becomes operational in 1983. Kelantan has a common border with Thailand. The base will be less than a hour's striking distance by air across the South China sea from southern Vietnam.

Gong Kedah is planned primarily for training and not tactical operations, a defense ministry spokesman said.

There is no conception although this has been urged by some opposition members of Parliament. The army numbers about 52,500 and there are some 6,000 in both the navy and air force. About 13,000 are in a paramilitary police field force.

Defense Minister Amar Taib recently announced plans to attract thousands of teenagers to military careers. Sophisticated training with advanced weaponry is the key to this drive which depends on better-educated troops. College graduates are to be offered scholarships and grants for graduate and post-graduate studies.

Taib also said his country was shopping for jet fighters and light guns. Other military sources expect the air force to obtain A-4 Skyhawk jets from the United States.

This former British territory is officially non-aligned, but leans heavily toward the West.

Two Australian squadrons of Mirage jet fighters plus transport planes are based at Butterworth on the Malacca Strait.

Viets will 'respect' Thai border

HANOI, Jan. 16 (AP) — A key Vietnamese foreign policy spokesman has said "the military problem is solved" in Cambodia, but he accused Thailand, backed by the United States, of supporting a "bandit" opposition.

In an interview, Vice Foreign Minister Phao Hien said Vietnam will respect Thailand's borders, but it expects the Thais at the same time to cease alleged support of the guerrillas of ousted former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

He said that in the interior of Cambodia these guerrillas are "no longer a threat," but that across the far western border with Thailand they enjoy sanctuaries where they receive training, weapons, ammunition and medicine.

"If Thailand will be really neutral, such sanctuaries must cease," he said. "If those things cease, the Khmer Rouge remnants will become refugees."

Khmer Rouge is a term applied to Pol Pot's guerrillas who have been doing battle along the Thai border, sometimes crossing it for a rest, and who have refused to lay down their arms and join the refugee flow into Thailand.

Hien told Western correspondents here that the United States should bring pressure to make Thailand cease its alleged aid to the Pol Pot forces. "The United States has some role, some influence," he said.

In return for Vietnam's promise to respect

Thailand's neutrality, Hien said, he expects neutral behavior. "We call on them. We press them," he said.

Hien accused Thailand of helping the guerrillas "sometimes openly, sometimes they shut their eyes. The Khmer Rouge do their job, sometimes they claim the borderline is in one place or another."

Some 200,000 Vietnamese troops, supporting the Hoang Samrin government they installed a year ago, have been carrying out small-scale operations against Pol Pot guerrillas throughout the country.

Asked whether Vietnam would launch its long-predicted dry season offensive against Pol Pot holdouts near Thailand — the offensive that some analysts fear will spill into Thailand itself — Hien said he would not use the word "offensive."

He said Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia are carrying out "a police operation against gangs, bandits. But militarily, in an organized way, its (the Pol Pot opposition) is finished."

He compared the Pol Pot guerrillas to "Maoist opposition" in Malaysia, which is controlled by police operations.

"Basically the military problem is solved already," he said. "The problem now is reorganizing a new society, a society which has been destroyed."

Soviet authorities cracking down on rights monitors, group reports

LONDON, Jan. 16 (R) — Amnesty International, the British-based human rights movement, has said a major crackdown on dissenters is under way in the Soviet Union.

Among those seized or tried recently were nine members of unofficial groups which monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe, it stated.

More than 40 people were known to have been arrested over the past three months for the non-violent exercise of human rights, a spokesman said. Such activities included freedom of expression and association and exercise of religious beliefs.

The figure compared with 400 recorded arrests of people eventually brought to trial or committed to psychiatric hospitals in a period of four years leading to May 1979, the spokesman said.

"The authorities seem to have thrown caution to the winds," he stated.

The spokesman said Amnesty was particularly concerned by both the numbers and identities of those held, especially at a time — with the approach of the Moscow Olympics — when the authorities might have been expected to be in a more generous mood.

"There is a possibility that the government, instead of relaxing a lot during the Olympics, will try to starve public information by arresting as many dissenters as possible," an official said. "But one can only guess."

only guess."

The Amnesty spokesman would not speculate on whether the arrests were connected with a new Kremlin toughness in light of the movement of troops into Afghanistan. He pointed out the arrests outlined in today's statement took place before the Afghanistan move.

"But one official commented, 'It's conceivable a hard line is being pursued.'"

As well as those connected with so-called Helsinki groups, "others arrested or tried included members of independent trade union groups, religious believers, would-be emigrants, activists for the rights of national groups and conscientious objectors to military service," Amnesty said in the statement.

"In the same period, several human rights activists have been given long sentences of imprisonment and at least two are known to have been confined to special psychiatric hospitals, the harshest form of psychiatric detention in the USSR," it said.

The crackdown appeared to be countrywide, the organization said.

Those seized included human rights campaigner Tatyana Velikanova, 47; Viktor Nekipelov, 51-year-old pharmacist and member of the Moscow human rights group; and religious campaigners Father Gleb Yakunin, a 45-year-old dissident Russian Orthodox priest; and Lev Regelson, a prominent member of a dissident group promoting the rights of religious believers.

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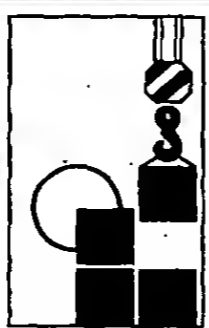
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Indira returns in style

By Sunanda Datta-ray

CALCUTTA — After being ignored and persecuted for nearly three years, India's first family, the Gandhis, are back where they and 650 million Indians believe they really belong — at the top.

"Things can never again be quite so bad for us," declared Maneka Gandhi just before the seventh general election results came pouring in, giving her formidable but charismatic mother-in-law, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, 62, a massive parliamentary majority. "Even if we aren't able to form a government, we won't be vulnerable to pressure any more."

Young, attractive, vivacious and intelligent, Maneka, who is expecting her first baby in February, has reason to feel relieved. Almost single-handed, she edits and produces a glossy monthly magazine called *Surya* (sun) which alone dared give the Gandhis a fair showing during 33 months of Janata and Lok Dal rule. Not long ago *Surya* predicted that the Indira Congress would win between 360 and 370 seats in India's 542-member House of the People.

Though now vindicated, it has been tough going for Maneka. "We are scraping the bottom of the barrel," she told me. Contributors cried off in fear of official disapproval. Business houses thought it prudent to place their advertisements in more favored publications. Leading hotels, the country's state-owned airline, and other public institutions nervously canceled their subscriptions.

With Mrs. Gandhi's return to power, Maneka is animatedly talking of expanding and brightening *Surya*. Confident now of industrialist tumbling over each other as before to support the prime minister's daughter-in-law, she hopes also to move out of her stark, one-room office into more luxurious premises.

Her controversial husband, 33-year-old Sanjay Gandhi, was once blamed for the forced sterilizations, ruthless slum demolition, arbitrary transfers of disloyal civil servants and other aberrations of his mother's emergency rule. It was a popular verdict on his suspected role when, in India's sixth general elections in 1977, Sanjay was defeated by more than 76,000 votes. The turn of fortune has this time elected him by as wide a margin.

But Sanjay, a slim, even delicate, man of unusual tactfulness, refuses to endorse. "Why should I react?" he told a persistent questioner. "I was not sad when I lost. Why should I be happy when I am winning?"

Wearing a brown woollen shawl over her pink saree, looking serene and immaculate as ever as she stood on the steps of her bungalow, receiving propitiatory gifts of sweets and bouquets, bending her close-cropped grey head for heavy garlands of marigold and jasmine, his mother was almost as plegmatic.

"I have done a good job in the elections, as I did in the government before," said the woman who was prime minister of India for 11 years and has since been jailed, expelled from parliament, and indicted before the law courts for criminal misuse of power. "I am a balanced person. I do not go overboard this way or that."

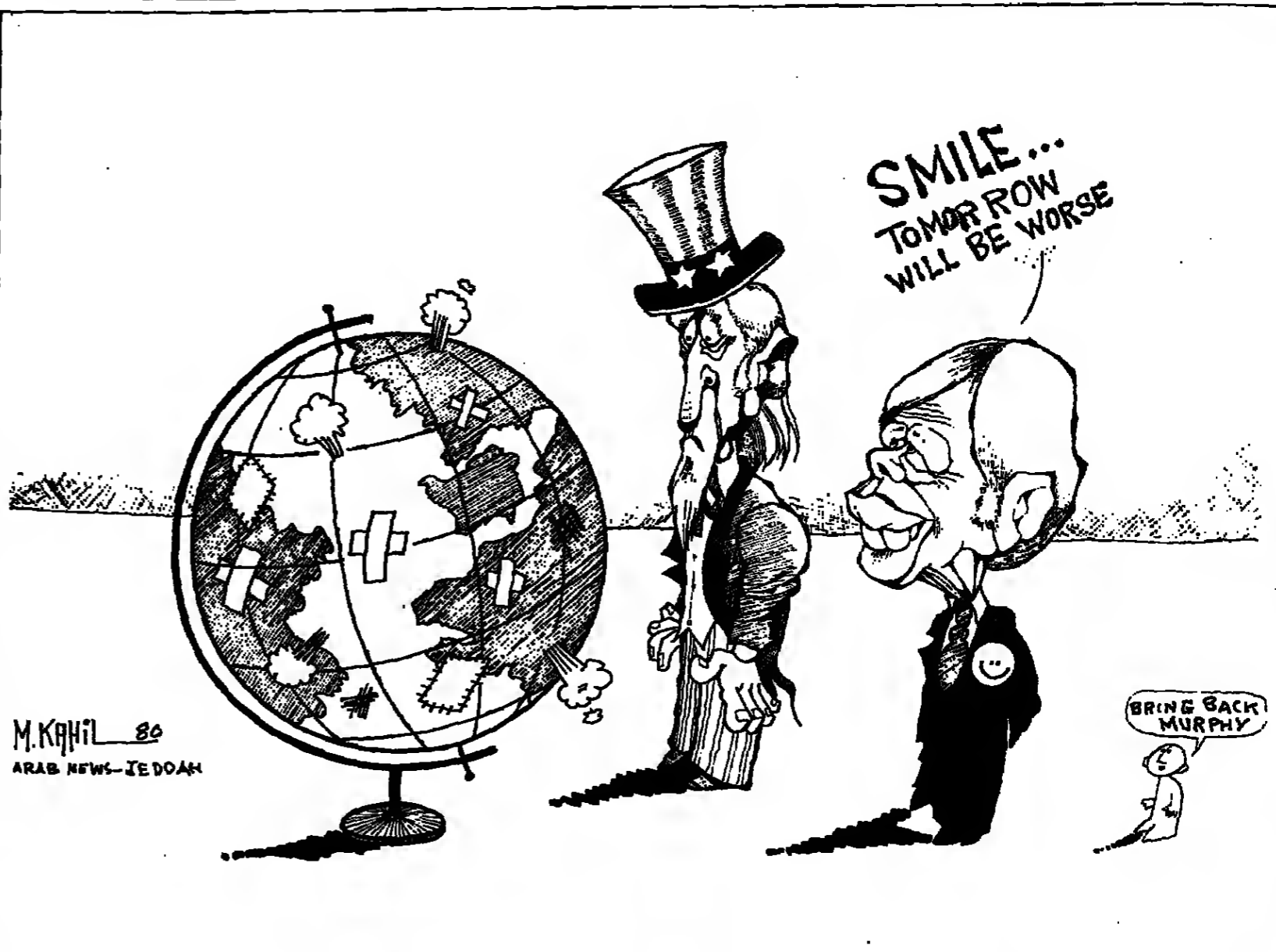
Unflappable she may be, but Mrs. Gandhi was unable to conceal a sense of fulfillment as thousands of frantically cheering people adoring villagers as well as calculating colleagues who deserted her in adversity converged on her New Delhi bungalow. It has been transformed overnight from a shunned spot into a place of popular pilgrimage. Barricades have been set up along the curving drive, extra guards posted to control the hysterical crowds. Flowersellers and photographers hawking Mrs. Gandhi's likeness do brisk business outside the gates.

Women in flared crimson skirts embroidered with glittering bits of mirror and slap to the strains of the "bhanga," a folk dance to celebrate victory. Lusty men leap high into the air as they beat out a resonant triumphal march on traditional drums. A doddering ancient falls prostrate at Mrs. Gandhi's feet. "You are the savior of the nation," he mumbles.

Three years ago, the same people, now so reverential, cast her out. In her home constituency of Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh state, Mrs. Gandhi was defeated by more than 55,000 votes by an outsider. Her party's parliamentary representation was savagely slashed. A packed audience applauded its approval when Justice Jayantilal Choteyal Shah, a former chief justice who was appointed to investigate the alleged misdeeds of her emergency, pronounced against Mrs. Gandhi.

Now the mob outside her house is signing a song which, translated from the Hindi, means: "Indira Gandhi, you must come back and save the poor and fulfill your pledge. We have stamped our mandate on your hand."

The "hand," an upraised palm, was Mrs. Gandhi's victorious symbol in the just polls. Beating hollow Janata's peasant and the Lok Dal's man-with-a-plough devices, it has given the Indira Congress an absolute majority and again made the deceptively frail-looking woman who leads the party unquestioned ruler of India. — (OFNS)



Giscard puts his faith in Moscow

By Paul Webster

PARIS — As Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party secretary general visited Moscow last week to support the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, the French political clock has been turned back a decade.

Not only does his "friendly meeting" with Leonid Brezhnev undermine independent Euro-Communism based on links with moderate Italian and Spanish Communists, but it also reviews the unspoken anti-American alliance between France's workers' party and the right-wing government.

The Communists, who have polled more than 20 per cent of the vote here since the war, made the point of praising President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's "prudence" over the Afghan affair, in which he has refused to respond to American demands for sanctions against the Soviet Union. France officially describes the invasion as "unacceptable" but wants only diplomatic reaction.

Like de Gaulle before him, Giscard considers that a firm and trusting relationship with the Soviet Union is crucial to European security, even when the relationship cuts across American interests. With Marchais, Giscard is using the Afghan affair to make a public demonstration of confidence in Russia's commitment to détente and disarmament.

The result is renewed tension between France and a United States which is already upset by France's failure to support the Americans over the Iran hostages. Giscard has warned of the possibility of war unless heads of state act coolly, a statement that could imply criticism of the American

response.

As even the traditionally anti-American Gaullist Party — backed by the opposition Socialists — has been critical of French government complacency, the Afghan crisis has exposed the disarray of French politics. It has provided what may be the key pointer to the likelihood of Giscard's re-election for a second seven-year term next year.

The only serious threat comes from a possible renewed alliance between Communists and Socialists, whose joint candidate in 1974, Francois Mitterrand, came within 300,000 votes of victory. Even before that election, the Soviet Union showed it preferred a right-wing candidate to the Socialist Mitterrand by sending its Paris ambassador to Giscard's campaign headquarters.

This time the French Communist Party, which in 1974 seemed committed to "socialism in French colors," will split the left-wing vote by putting Marchais up as a presidential candidate, a maneuver that could guarantee Giscard's success by splitting the left-wing vote.

The party is openly taking up Soviet causes again, notably on the stationing of new American missiles in Europe, while being ruthless with dissidents who oppose the Moscow alliance. Both policies have widened a rift with the Socialists that began with 1978 general election defeat.

Before that rupture the one-time Stalinist Communist leadership refused invitations to Moscow to demonstrate both its independence and its shift to modernity. In accepting this time, during a world crisis, Marchais has given convincing proof of a rapid change.

In 1968 the former secretary general, Waldeck

Rochet, went to Moscow to protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia, marking the beginning of a rift with the Soviet Union. From 1971, Marchais established links with French Socialists and sought a common independent policy with moderate Euro-Communists.

But, in much the same way as the time de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO and rejected an American say in France's nuclear strike force, the French Communist Party again finds its overall policy resting on a double understanding with Moscow and the right-wing French administration.

Giscard has taken de Gaulle's policy of an independent France seeking a special relationship with the Soviet Union to a point where Paris and Moscow are jointly planning disarmament and neutralization of Europe. Giscard was not only the first Western leader to support Brezhnev's initiative for the Helsinki meeting on European security but prepared his own disarmament proposals based on mutual negotiation in Europe without the United States.

A high-level official meeting with Russian representation on the preliminaries to a European disarmament conference is due soon in Paris and this is quoted as one of the reasons why France has restrained its criticism on Afghanistan. Giscard is still convinced that the Soviet Union is committed to détente and is ready to make a gesture to convince the world that the Afghanistan affair is not a signal for expansionism.

While French government officials have not gone as far as the Communist Party in praising the Russian invasion, they seem to accept its short-term motives. (OFNS)

Storm over atrocities' revelations

From A Special Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Minister of Justice, Alwyn Schlebusch, has called for an inquiry into the atrocities of the Department of National Security as a result of the revelations about its activities by Arthur McGivern in *The Observer*.

The disclosures have caused a storm in white opposition circles and have confirmed suspicions among the liberal white student leadership, who have long believed themselves to be the victims of a coordinated campaign in white universities.

Veteran opposition MP Mrs. Helen Suzman has reacted by comparing the activities of DONS (former BOSS — Bureau of State Security) with those of the Russian KGB. She added that she was "disgusted" that her private correspondence "has been subjected to the prying eyes of shifty little men in Government offices."

The revelations, she said, created the impression that "there is no privacy in South Africa." She questioned a statement by the chief of DONS, Alec Van Wyk, that there is no DONS file on Mrs. Suzman. "Someone must explain how a DONS employee could obtain the contents of a nonexistent file," she said.

The McGivern revelations have also drawn allegations from the ultra-right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party whose leader, Jaap Marais, said: "The government is using state funds to fight party political opponents." He added that the revelations "confirm what we have been saying all along."

Both Mrs. Suzman and Marais called for a commission of inquiry into DONS activities among

opposition politicians, and Mrs. Suzman said she would "raise merry hell" about the issue when parliament reconvenes this month.

The disclosures received front-page billing in virtually all South Africa's major daily papers and could become a leading issue in the next parliamentary session.

Observers here have been struck by the statement issued by Van Wyk. While he did say that McGivern had "misused" his position to gain scraps of untested and uncalculated material and to use it for his own gain, out of context and out of perspective, he did not deny that McGivern had worked for DONS. Nor does he appear to have questioned the authenticity of the documents in McGivern's possession.

He confirmed that DONS intercepted mail and tapped telephones, but said it had legal authorization to do this and added that this information "represents a small percentage of information reaching the department."

Van Wyk denied that DONS had files on Mrs. Suzman "or any other member of an acknowledged political party." He said, however, that "snippets of information on public figures do reach the department."

He insisted that all information was subjected to a "sifting" procedure to determine its relevance, implying that information on MPs would be discarded as "irrelevant."

The liberal *Rand Daily Mail* reacted to Van Wyk's statement by labeling it "evasive." Van Wyk's it said, had not explained why his department's activities have "raised such widespread misgivings that even the minister of justice has called for an

inquiry into its activities."

The pro-government *Transvaler* defended telephone-tapping and the use of agents, but said there appeared to have been a lack of "discretion" in DONS. It said tapping should be "kept to a minimum" and should be approved only at the highest level.

Observers here believe the government may not pull out all the stops to defend DONS if the matter comes to a head in parliament.

The department, which reached its zenith under Prime Minister John Vorster when it was headed by Gen. Hendrik Van Den Bergh and was called BOSS, is believed to have suffered a down-grading since P. W. Botha became premier.

Botha, who is also minister of defense, has been close to the military for some years and is believed to be relying on it for assistance in planning and information-gathering, whereas his predecessor was believed to have relied heavily on BOSS.

Many observers believe DONS is being transformed into a "think-tank" without a primary internal security role and that this role is being transferred to other government agencies. This could explain the recent call by the minister of justice, who is a staunch supporter of the prime minister, for an inquiry into DONS.

It would also explain why a young academic from the University of the Orange Free State, 31-year-old Professor Lukas Barnard, who has no apparent experience in intelligence-gathering and internal security, was appointed recently to head DONS. — (OFNS)

SADAT'S DEEPER GAME

The "normalization" of relations between Israel and Egypt progresses apace, while the attention of the international community, including the Arabs, is held first by the Iranian crisis and then with the events in Afghanistan. Soon the Arabs will wake up to an Israeli ambassador ensconced in Cairo, and his Egyptian counterpart in Tel Aviv.

With Egypt due soon to be handed over a further piece of the Sinai, Egyptian officials are making clear they will not allow the exchange of ambassadors or any of the other appurtenances of "normalization" to be affected by disagreements on other issues. Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali specifically excluded the disagreements over Palestinian autonomy and the future of Jerusalem from the course of "normalization."

Many Arab observers had believed — or rather half believed — that Sadat was playing a deeper game as he initiated his direct contacts with the Israelis. They expected him to pause at a certain stage of the game, say when half of Sinai was safely back in Egyptian hands, and link going the rest of the way with some definite commitments on Palestinian autonomy and Jerusalem.

This has not happened. The Egyptian side, it is clear, is bent on completing its "normalization" despite its constant repetition of denunciations of Israeli obstruction and its peculiar interpretations of the accords with Egypt. Sadat's main concern, it appears, is to liquidate Egypt's external entanglements, so that he can devote his time to internal matters.

On the internal front, Sadat is surely right to worry. The economic crisis continues and deepens, while signs of political instability proliferate. One of the most worrying recent developments is the spate of bombings of Coptic churches. There are reports of detentions of extremist Muslim activists and left wingers. Even the official opposition has called for an end to the Emergency Measures so that normal political life can be resumed.

In the meantime, Begin appears to be far from satisfied from what he has already achieved from the Egyptians. His recent remarks on Syrian "threats" to Israeli security are ominous, and might mean that the Israelis are already looking beyond Egypt, already neutralized so far as the Arab Israeli confrontation is concerned.

ONE-SIDED SYMPATHY

The human disasters in Indochina, represented by the Vietnamese boat people and the even greater one of the Cambodian people as a whole, have caused a wave of humanitarian sympathy in the West as well as a flurry of philanthropic activity. Such relief organizations as Oxfam and the Children's Fund have been inundated with financial and other kinds of donations. A British children's television program, *The Blue Peter*, has been able to raise about \$6 million for Cambodia, all in a very short time.

One cannot, of course, but admire the sensitivity to the suffering of others this implies. But, since human suffering is indivisible, one also cannot but wonder at the somewhat exclusive direction this takes. For, admitted that the Indochina disasters are greater by far in magnitude, hunger, cold and illness are felt just as keenly by a child, say, in present day Afghanistan, driven from his or her home by external aggression.

One might think that it is just a matter of time before this too joins the group of worthy causes now so assiduously served by the various relief organizations. But on second thought, one might be forgiven a certain doubt. For there is the case of the Palestinians, turned into refugees for nearly forty years, suffering the miseries of poverty and exile without the world's conscience being unduly offended. Then there are the Ugandan, Somali, Eritrean refugees, among others, for whom no voice was raised.

This in no way reflects on the people whose generosity will help Cambodia to continue to live. If there is someone to blame it is the information media and the opinion makers, for whom humanitarian aid is always a function of political expediency. And if this excuses the general public in the West, one cannot but point to the failure of the Arab and Muslim media to mobilize the humanitarian feelings of the Arab and Muslim worlds, on behalf of causes so sadly neglected by the rest of the world.

saudi press review

Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan's inspection of the armed forces in the northern and southern regions of Saudi Arabia formed the lead in *Al-Jazirah* Wednesday. *Al Medina* and *Al Yam* led with the United Nations General Assembly's resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. *Okaz* also reported in its lead that 104 countries have urged Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Saudi-North Yemeni talks led by Prince Sultan and Yemeni Premier Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani appeared prominently on the front pages of papers. They also highlighted Egypt's reported establishment of a nuclear plant in

Sinai in cooperation with Israel. *Al-Jazirah* frontpaged the decision of the King Faisal Philanthropic Foundation to donate SR10 million for the families of the martyrs of the Holy Harm. The Pakistani President's reported statement that his forces will strike the Soviets if they attack the Afghan refugees on Pakistani soil received front-page treatment in *Al Yam* while *Okaz* highlighted his call for an Islamic action to confront the Soviet intervention.

The Soviet Union's defeat in the U.N. General Assembly was a major topic for editorials in the papers. They said the international community made it clear that all forms of colonialism and the use of force against the will

and security of peoples are not acceptable in the present age. *Al Medina* said that Russia's crushing defeat put its aggression in perspective. The paper added that the Soviet Union is trying to revive colonialism which the international community rejected after the last World War.

The newspaper said the U.N. resolution reflects the unanimous opinion of the world community which is not prepared to accept any form of colonialism. It called upon the Islamic states to extend full moral support to Afghanistan and take effective steps to confront the aftermath of the Soviet aggression. The paper also urged the upcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference to help the

Afghan Muslims regain their independence and protect their Islamic faith.

Al Nadwa, however, did not demonstrate enthusiasm over the resolution calling it "mere ink on paper." It did not think the U.N. would be much concerned with this issue, as has been the case with Islamic issues.

The forthcoming Islamic Foreign Ministers' conference must provide a decisive turning point "in our approach to our issues and our responsibilities toward them," said the paper. It added that a mere adoption of resolutions was nothing short of negligence and acceptance of the "fait accompli." The foreign ministers' conference will be faced with a real test, since

the Islamic nation has never before confronted such a challenge.

Dealing with the same subject, *Okaz* described the world body's resolution as a reaction to the military action in Afghanistan. It said that the tragic events of Afghanistan necessitated that the international community confront the Soviet Union. The paper charged the Soviet Union of having disturbed world peace and urged it to come to its senses, for "a continuation of the policy of domination and repression will bring on them the same fate which the Czars of Russia met earlier." It also called upon the United Nations to act as a judge in the International community.

In an editorial on the possession of arms, *Al-Jazirah* endorsed Interior Minister Prince Naif's announcement in a recent press conference that competent authorities in his ministry were studying a new regulation on the sale and licensing of arms.

هكذا من الامل

Between the dragon and his wrath

By Tyler Marshall

PESHAWAR — Abdul Hallim travelled 16 days from eastern Afghanistan on a camel to reach the small clinic here for treatment of his leg, shattered by a land mine during a battle against Afghan army troops.

That was four months ago. When he is released from the clinic in another six weeks, he says he will return to the fighting with an

year, with the goal of establishing an Islamic republic in Afghanistan.

How much of the success against government forces and disruption of major links is owing to rebel activity and how much is the result of traditional Afghan banditry is impossible to determine. Guerrilla groups often form brief ad hoc alliances with local tribesmen to attack an army installation or road traffic in return for a share of the spoils.

Peshawar-based groups also appear to have little to do with anti-government insurgency in western Afghanistan.

The divisions appear to be mainly personality clashes couched in vague ideological terms. Sometimes poor relations between groups are described simply as "a difference in tactics."

"The leader of every rebel group wants to be king of Afghanistan," said Aziz Ulfat, cul-

hope they are convinced they should now support us materially too."

While rebel leaders are reluctant to discuss the results of their renewed plea for help, there are indications that at least in certain Muslim countries, the idea of aiding the rebels is being discussed more seriously than at any time in the past. So far, however, there are no signs of actual commitment.

There has also been no confirmation of any official contact between the Pakistan government and the rebels since the Soviet move into neighboring Afghanistan. Previously, Pakistan had permitted rebel groups to operate from Peshawar and elsewhere in the Northwest Frontier province bordering Afghanistan, but the groups have periodically been subject to petty harassment.

"However, with Soviet troops now closer

"I want to shoot Russians," he explained with a grin. The other 15 wounded rebels convalescing in the clinic were in a similar mood.

than at any time in its 32-year history, observers believe Pakistan may soften its attitude toward these guerrilla organizations, possibly even lending them support.

"I think their attitude toward us will change now that the Russians are on their doorstep," said Ulfat. "They know they are next."

While the lack of money has hampered rebel activities, a far more critical shortcoming is generally agreed to be a lack of organization throughout the rebel movement.

Most organizations recruit already-armed Pathan tribesmen who inhabit much of eastern Afghanistan and northwest Pakistan. The idea, let alone the reality, of a training camp does not exist in any Peshawar-based rebel organization.

None of the 15 wounded rebels interviewed at the Peshawar clinic had received any training before their first engagement.

"A kind of anarchy seems to prevail during most rebel attacks," said one observer familiar with Afghan guerrilla tactics. "There is no recognizable chain of command, nor do there seem to be any assigned tasks."

"Inefficient leadership is our single biggest problem," Ulfat admitted.

Ironically, the rebels have squandered their only real source of strong military leadership: officers and enlisted men who have defected to the rebels from the Afghan army. Shortly after defecting, most officers and lower ranking soldiers tend to slip away and



A shepherd boy outside Kabul Afghans rebels with an anti-tank gun

go back to their homes.

One brigade commander who surrendered his 2,500 men to a guerrilla unit recently was quickly rebuffed when he offered to fight with his men as a unit under the rebel banner. The brigade was disbanded and rival rebel groups then fought over the division of weapons. Most of the soldiers disappeared. The brigade commander, after returning to Peshawar with one of the rebel groups, eventually went back to his home in Afghanistan, reportedly disillusioned by infighting among guerrilla groups.

"The entire time he was in Peshawar, he never trained a single man, nor was he asked for any tactical advice," said one source who talked with the commander shortly before he left.

Rebel sources admit they have not made proper use of army deserters.

Guerrilla leaders explain that there is often distrust between defecting army officers and

rebel fighters. Others say it is most likely because rebel leaders view any trained military officer as a potential threat to their authority.

"A lot of these groups are run by mullahs who don't want anyone around them brighter than they are," said one rebel observer. "A lot of Afghan army officers who come here are not accepted because of this."

Some feel that with the Soviet intervention, dissident Afghan army units would unite with rebel groups against the common Russian enemy. Indeed, one unconfirmed report reaching here indicated that an Afghan army unit of undetermined strength had linked up with guerrillas from the Hezb-I-Islam Afghanistan east of Jalalabad to fight Soviet troops.

Few however, expect any grand alliance to emerge immediately. "The Russian presence may be a catalyst for rebel unity, but it is bound to be fragile if it comes about at all."



Afghan rebels with an anti-tank gun

extra incentive.

"I want to shoot Russians," he explained with a grin. The other 15 wounded rebels convalescing in the clinic were in a similar mood.

There is little doubt that the massive Soviet intervention into Afghanistan has strengthened already strong anti-government and Russian xenophobic feelings which run through the half-dozen rebel groups head-

Anti-government elements control roughly one-half the countryside, and it was the combined weight of their activities coupled with the universal unpopularity of the regime in Kabul which most likely prompted the Soviet intervention.

But what successes the rebels have scored have come almost exclusively against the Afghan government's ragtag army of conscripts, severely weakened by purges in the

tural committee chief of a breakaway faction of the Peshawar-based Hezb-I-Islami Afghanistan. "Everyone talks of unity, but when we ask upon what basis there are never any answers."

In the field, this lack of cooperation has often been disastrous standing by rather than aiding guerrillas from another group under attack.

Although the rebels are still deeply divided, the Russian move into Afghanistan has triggered a flurry of activity in Peshawar among different factions to find some common ground to form a united front against the Russians.

"We are discussing how we can better cooperate," said Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who heads up the Hezb-I-Islami Afghanistan. "This new situation will bring unity. All of us feel it is necessary now."

Some feel that if rebel groups here do unite, it might be in the form of a council of tribal leaders and mullahs rather than under one individual.

In addition to being more effective in the field, rebel leaders are also aware unity will

"A kind of anarchy seems to prevail during most rebel attacks. There is no recognizable chain of command, nor do there seem to be any assigned tasks."

help them in their efforts to obtain outside aid for their struggle.

Partly because of their disunity, the rebel organizations have been unable to find substantial aid for their fight. But in the days following the Soviet move into Afghanistan, guerrilla leaders have re-launched these efforts, hoping to capitalize on the strong anti-Soviet reaction.

Most guerrilla organizations have contacted either Muslim embassies in Pakistan or ranking government officials within the countries themselves, painting the rebel struggle as a clash between Islam and communism and urging their support. Guerrilla leader Gailani returned Sunday from Saudi Arabia, where he was personally seeking support.

"We hope the Muslim world as well as the Free World will realize we are fighting a just cause," Gailani said. "Many nations have condemned the Russian aggression, but I



A Baluchi tribesman

quartered here.

"Formerly, those we were fighting were Muslims and Afghans," said Sayed Ahmad Gailani, leader of the National Front of Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan. "Now we know who we are killing and we will do it to our heart's content."

A variety of guerrilla organizations has been fighting to overthrow the Russian-backed regime in Kabul for more than a

officer ranks and desertion in the lower levels.

"If the rebels try to fight the Russians the way they have been fighting so far, they will not last long," said one local military source. Others agree, for despite their bond of Islam and the common desire to overthrow the government in Kabul and expell the Soviets, the guerrilla organizations based here remain deeply divided among themselves.

KIOSK

Goings on about town

Jeddah

Sunday, Jan. 20

The Natural History Society has rescheduled Prof. Dr. Eugen Wirth's lecture on "Pump Irrigation in Saudi Arabia and associated subjects." Prof. Dr. Wirth is to speak at 8:00 p.m. at the USGS compound near Spinner's Restaurant off Medina Road. Members are also requested to return their library books so they can be catalogued.

Monday, Jan. 21

The Jeddah Fine Arts Society will hold its monthly meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the USGS Recreation Villa near the American Embassy. John Field is to speak on "Jeddah's Historic Area: planning and architectural aspects."

Wednesday, Jan. 23

The Off Runway Players, of the New Jeddah International Airport, open in "Pure as the Driven Snow" at 8:00 p.m., at the Hochstet Camp Theater. The play will run for two additional nights, Jan. 24 and 25. Tickets are

available at SR15 at both Al Maktaba stationery stores.

Riyadh

Saturday, Jan. 19

Lessons in elementary Arabic will begin at the Riyadh Language Institute. Call 31684 for details.

Sunday, Jan. 20

The Desert Ramblers will show the film "The Empty Quarter" at 8:00 p.m. at the tennis court opposite Hotel Osman. Betty Vincent will be the hostess. The public is welcome. Call 61929 for details.

The Riyadh Choral Society meets every Sunday. Call 69364, 69781.

Thursday, Jan. 24

An exhibition of silk paintings by Danielle Jarolimek at the Saudi Riyadh Art and Culture Center in the public garden on Khazzan Street near the Water Tower.

Dhahran

Thursday, Jan. 17

Thursday, Jan. 24


The exhibits of the Islamic Architecture Conference are open to the public. These include photographs by Ron Kenyon, student graphics and collages, and models of building proposed for the Kingdom. Daily, 8:30-2:30 in the architecture building, King Faisal University, Dammam.

Thursday, Jan. 17

Matinee performance of *Aladdin* by the Dhahran Theater Group. A reception after the performance will allow children in the audience to meet the cast, 2:00 p.m. in the Dhahran Theater, Aramco. admission, SR 5 for children, SR10 for adults.

Sunday, Jan. 20

K.J. Weber will speak at the Society of Petroleum Engineers on "Geological Aspects of New Field Development." The meeting begins at 7:15 p.m. in the East wing of the Dhahran Dining Hall and is open to the public.



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Iran threatens oil cuts to sanctions supporters

TEHRAN, Jan. 16 (R) — Iran is prepared to drop its oil production to as little as 1.5 million barrels a day, about half the present output, if Western Europe and Japan join economic sanctions against it, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said Wednesday.

Referring to the possibility of sanctions by countries other than the United States, Moinefar told a press conference: "It all depends on which countries participate. Any country which does will be deprived of oil."

"Iran is prepared to reduce production to 1.5 million barrels a day if it comes to the worst."

Moinefar said 1.5 million barrels a day was the minimum at which Iran could maintain its gas requirements.

He said the figure was the lowest envisaged and added: "The implication is not that it will be reduced to 1.5 million."

The oil minister said contracts had been signed for the coming year with more than 30 countries for a total of two million barrels of oil a day.

"Fifty per cent of the contracts are with

Western Europe and Japan," he said. He said oil production was currently running at between three million and 3.5 million a day.

However, it has been reported that Iran's oil export have plunged in recent days, possibly because spot market sales have fallen off.

In a dispatch from Tehran appearing in its Wednesday edition, Platt's *Oilgram News* said Iranian oil exports have dropped to between 900,000 and 1 million barrels a day.

Earlier U.S. government estimates had said Iran was exporting about 2.3 million barrels daily in late December.

The daily newsletter, quoting unidentified National Iranian Oil Co. officials, also said Iran's oil production has slipped to 2 million 42-gallon barrels from earlier estimates of 3 million to 3.5 million.

The newsletter said Oil Minister Moinefar denied the reports, but it added that Iranian oil officials said exports had been cut because of an unspecified drop in sales on the high-priced spot market.

OPEC finance ministers expand special aid funding

VIENNA, Jan. 16 (AP) — Finance ministers and experts of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met here Wednesday to approve expansion of the OPEC special aid fund by \$1.6 billion to a total of \$4 billion.

The fund is used to finance development projects and alleviate balance of payment problems in developing countries.

In addition to increasing the special fund as outlined by the oil ministers in Caracas, the finance ministers were expected to discuss the weakness of the dollar and other monetary issues.

They were voting on previous Venezuelan proposal for the fund to be converted into an "OPEC Bank" to streamline lending and financial transactions with developing countries.

Basic agreement on transforming the fund into a permanent development agency was reached by the oil ministers in Caracas.

While the finance ministers may discuss the plan, details are expected to be worked out by OPEC's long-range strategy committee scheduled to meet in February.

The meeting of the finance ministers, which was extended by fund director Ibrahim Shihata and OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz, took place at secretariat-headquarters under strong police protection.

Steel-helmeted riot police, equipped with submachine guns, were much in evidence near the OPEC building, and plainclothesmen were posted in the premises and outside.

The OPEC special fund, now headquartered in a former downtown palace, was set up in 1976.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.70	7.72	7.69
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	196.50	195.00
Swiss F (100)	212.00	213.00	211.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.75	83.10
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		78.50	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.58	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.40	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.53	11.46
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.00	90.00
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.70
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		82,000.00	—
10 Tolas bar		9,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.42	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	120.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	177.00	177.00	176.60
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	48.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

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28TH SAFAH, 1400.

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Nedlloyd	Barber	Conts/General	19:180
4	Willemsherk	SSMSC	Sorghum/Maize/Rice	13:180
5	Jalashami	A.E.T.	Reefer/Conts.	13:180
6	Derfur	Attar	Tyres	14:180
7	Union Kingston	Red Sea	Cs/Steel/General	12:180
8	Corinna	Gulf	Barley	8:180
9	Cape Ortel	O.C.E.	Reefer	10:180
10	Wild Flamingo	Kenoo	Cs/Gen/Grain	9:180
11	Flavia	Fayez	Fruit juice	14:180
12	Al Inem Malik	H.T.A.	Marble/General	13:180
13	Violetta	Aties	Grain/General	15:180
14	Ping Chau	O.Trade	Barley/General	14:180
15	Maldive Venture	Fayez	Durra/M.seed	12:180
16	Hamid	Relco	Bulk Cement	12:180
17	Odysseus	Alasbeh	Bulk Cement	13:180
18	Sirinde	Red Sea	Rebar	11:180
19	North Empress	O.Trade	Tile/Gen/St/Tim	11:180
20	Al Mone	Alireza	general	12:180
21	Baranfels	A.E.T.	Durra	11:180
22	Meridi	S.N.L.	General/Conts	14:180
23	Rishi Atri	Star	Reefer	14:180
24	Bora Universal	Orr	Asbestos pipes	15:180
25	Hermann Sif	Alasbeh	Tyres/General	14:180
26	Concordie Star	Medco	Ldg. Mty Ctrs.	15:180
27	Tarege	Samsco	Containers	15:180
28	Liverpool Bay	S.E.A.	Rice/Barley/Gen.	14:180
29	Arye Noosh	Star	Flour/General	13:180
30	Concor	Alpha	Barley	4:180
31	Aegle Britannic	Abdullah	Cs/Steel/Gen.	8:180
32	Char Ching			

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 28.2.1400/16.1.80
CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

3.	Bengalar Kekali	U.E.P.	Steel/Gen	15:180
5.	Neden	U.E.P.	Rice/Barley	13:180
8.	Hohenfels	Alireza	General	14:180
9.	Chester Mearsk	Kenoo	General/Conts	15:180
10.	Kota Rakat	Gulf	Loading Uraa	6:180
13.	Hellenic Challenger	Gulf	General	15:180
15.	Al Shidadi	Kenoo	Gen/Conts	15:180
17.	Luner Venture	G.M.S.	General	13:180
18.	Wakamizu Maru	Alireza	Gen/Conts	14:180
19.	Bristol	Gosaib	Cement in Bags	14:180
20.	Keraka (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	12:180
21.	Panama	Rezeval	Containers	16:180
22.	Al Kheirat	O.C.E.	Sheep/Reefer	15:180
27.	Asia Serenity	U.E.P.	General	13:180
29.	Al Mensouriah	Kenoo	General	15:180
30.	Jerry Everatt	Orr	Bananas	14:180
32.	Pasara Flag	S.M.C.	Cement Silo Vessel	1:478
36.	Baron Adrossan	Barbar	Bulk Bentonite	14:180
38.	Regine lengli	Kenoo	General	4:180

Soviets lose more than corn from embargo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP) — At the same time the Soviet Union has to make do without American-grown wheat and corn, it also will be going without fresh lemons from Florida, shelled peanuts from Georgia, almonds from California and cattle hides from the Midwest.

And that's not to mention thousands of dollars worth of tomato seeds.

The commodities are among dozens caught in President Jimmy Carter's curtailment of exports to the Soviet Union to protest Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan, administration officials said Tuesday.

Attention has focused on the partial wheat and corn embargo, for which the administration has pledged to indemnify exporters and farmers at a cost estimated to exceed \$200 million.

There have, however, been no steps taken to protect farmers and growers for the other agricultural commodities, which last year accounted for more than \$500 million of U.S. trade with the Soviets, according to commerce department data.

"It's not likely that would be any appreciable market impact in any of those commodities," said James C. Webster, an assistant agriculture secretary. "The Soviet market as a share of total sales is likely very minuscule."

Agriculture Department steps to help farmers and exporters involved in barley, rice and soybeans "are still under study," Webster said.

Government officials are not sure exactly what the Soviets had hoped to buy from U.S. farmers and growers this year. But last year's list went from almonds to wheat.

The Soviet Union is expected to reduce total imports of grain by about 27 per cent as a result of Jimmy Carter's suspension of further shipments, a report by the Agriculture Department indicated Tuesday.

The foreign agriculture service also said the partial grain embargo "is almost certain to have a combination of short-term effects" that include reduced grain feeding of livestock and an additional reduction in Soviet grain reserves.

In another report, the agency said world grain production in 1979-80 is slightly larger than forecast in December.

The embargo covers some 17 million metric tons of U.S. corn and wheat that would have been delivered in the year that will end next Sept. 30.

However, the agency uses a different yearly base, from July 1 through the following June 30. Total Soviet grain imports from all sources in that period now are expected to be about 25 million metric tons, down from 34 million forecast a month ago, before the U.S. action.

Thus, total Soviet grain imports in the 1979-80 year that will end on June 30 are expected to be down by about 9 million metric tons from all sources from previous forecasts.

Officials said the reduction of only 9 million metric tons would have been greater except that imports of non-U.S. grain will offset part of the effect of the embargo. However, roughly 6 million metric tons of the cutback of 17 million "is likely to impact" on the Soviet Union after July 1.

"To help offset the reduced availability of imported grain, the USSR is likely to draw more heavily upon its reserve stocks," the report said.

Although the "absolute level of such stocks is known only to USSR authorities," it seems likely the Soviets will have to draw from reserve stocks about 19 million metric tons of grain, compared to an indicated drawdown a month ago of about 16 million.

Algeria levies \$3 tax on crude oil

ALGIERS, Jan. 16 (AP) — Algeria levied a \$3 tax on every barrel of crude oil exported beginning Jan. 1 to boost new exploration, petroleum industry sources said Tuesday.

The levy is on top of the official Algerian basic crude price of \$3 a barrel, the sources said.

Officials of the state oil company Sonatrach and the Algerian Energy Ministry were not available for comment.

The sources said foreign oil companies operating in Algeria are henceforth obliged to repatriate \$3 to Algeria for every barrel they export. The money will apparently either be spent directly by the companies on exploration or go into a special government exploration fund.

The sources stressed that the levy was not a premium on Algerian prices, such as quality or location premiums. A special clause for the

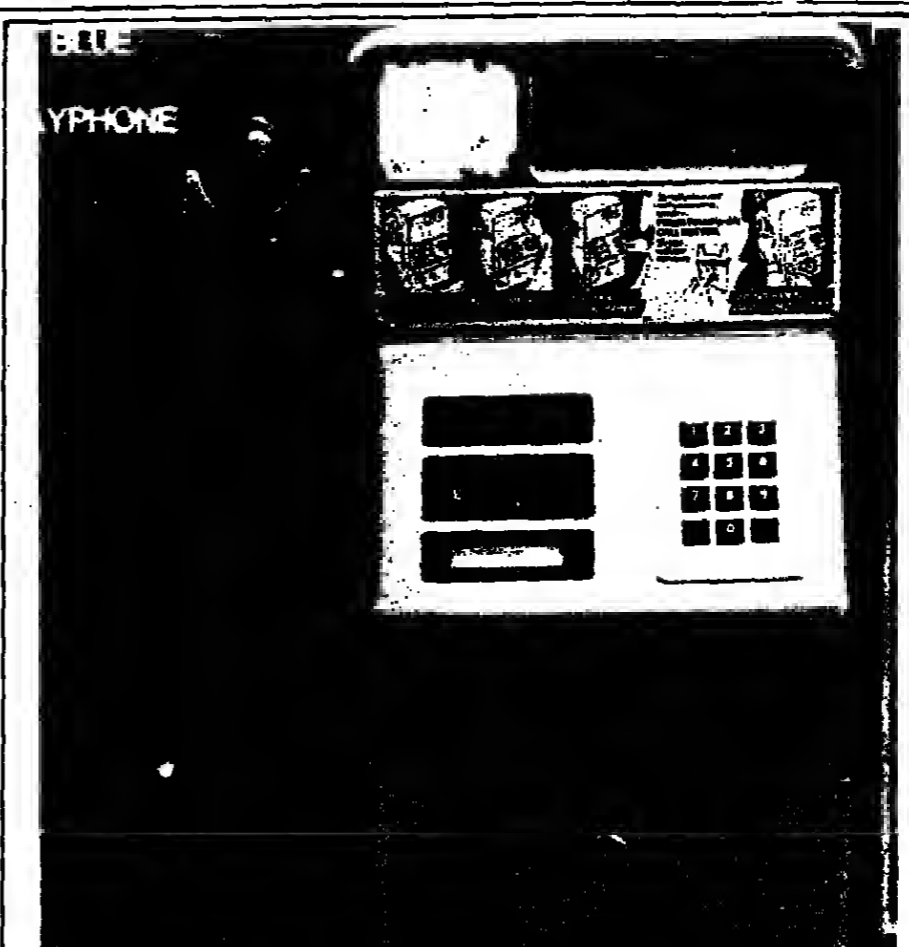
Market gains, fades, then rallies

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 — In the last 10 to 15 minutes of trading Tuesday, the market once again rallied to close 5.03 to 868.60 on 52.54 million shares. Advancing issues led declining issues by a slight margin. Today's market following a pattern over the last few days of early gains, slight fades and last minute rallies was edged on by the strength shown in IBM despite expected lower earnings. Defense issues were strong movers on the day, unconfirmed rumors of the hostages release in a reconciliation between Iran and the U.S. may have played a role in today's mid afternoon rally. The Dow Jones Industrials closed up 1.51 to 259.74 and the Utilities Index was off .27 to 109.03. The AMEX closed at 260.19 a point gain of 1.50.

In the defense issues, Boeing up 2 1/2 to 60 1/2, Northrop up 1 1/2 to 50 1/2, Raytheon up 1 to 76 1/2, General Dynamics jumped 3 1/2 to 72 — losers on the day being Teledyne 1 to 143 1/2 and Thiokol 1/2 to 54 1/2. Lockheed gained 2 to 42 1/2.

After faltering in midday trading, precious metals recovered with ASA up 1 1/2 to 51 1/2, Homestake gained 3 1/2 to 63 1/2, Hecla Mining up 1/2 to 48 1/2 and Callahan Mining up 2 1/2 to 41. Losers on the day being, Dome Mines 1 1/2 to 58 1/2, Rosario Resources 1/2 to 69 1/2 and Day Mines 1 to 38 1/2. New York gold closed at a record 717.

Among the energy issues, Atlantic Richfield up 1/2 to 82 1/2, Freeport Mines down 1/2 to 60 1/2, Getty Oil off 1 1/2 to 74 1/2, Mesa up 1 1/2 to 58 1/2, STD, of Ind. up 1 1/2 to 78 1/2, Std. of Ohio up 1 1/2 to 88, Exxon up 1 1/2 to 54 1/2, Hughes Tool up 1 to 53 1/2, Transco down 1 1/2 to 40, and Murphy Oil gained 3



TIMED TELEPHONE: The newest pay telephones in London are equipped with crystal lead displays so callers will be able to see how much talking time they have left during conversations. The phones are also designed to return money for unused portions of allotted time.

Supports U.S. in Iran EEC condemns Afghan invasion

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16 (AP) — Common Market foreign ministers Tuesday condemned the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan as a threat to peace and demanded the immediate pullout of Russian troops from the country.

The ministers also rejected Moscow's explanations for its intervention and protested its veto of a United Nations resolution on the Afghanistan crisis.

In a statement issued in the course of a ministerial meeting, the nine said they remained committed to détente but added "détente is indivisible and has a global dimension."

"The Soviet intervention constitutes a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a non-aligned country belonging to the Islamic world and constitutes further more a threat to peace, security and stability in the region, including the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Arab world," the statement said.

Mexico discovers new oil reserves

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16 (AP) — Mexico's government oil company Pemex announced new oil discoveries in southeastern Mexico estimated at 1.5 billion barrels.

Pemex General Director Jorge Diazserano said the find was spread over 25 fields in a 7,020 square-kilometer area in the states of Chiapas and Tabasco, which produce more than half of Mexico's crude oil and natural gas.

He said the oil-bearing rock in the area averaged 440 meters in thick. He made the announcement at a meeting of Latin American petroleum experts here Monday.

Before the new finds were announced Mexico claimed 70 billion barrels of proven oil and natural gas reserves and up to 200 billion barrels of potential reserves, ranking it among the world's major oil producers.

Mexico is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum-Exporting countries.

lewy is contained in all export contracts, they said.

The move comes amid mounting pressure in the Algerian government for a slowdown in oil and gas production.

There is a consensus among officials that much emphasis has been put on the extraction of oil and gas and too little on the recovery of secondary products.

They say that because of what they consider the irrational exploitation of oil fields and the absence of any significant new finds in recent years, Algeria may become an oil importer by 1995.

Algeria's oil reserves are currently estimated at one billion tons, not including 385 million tons of condensates from gas production.

Oil output is currently running around 55 million tons a year and exports of crude oil at about 48 million tons.

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Italian unions strike against energy policy

ROME, Jan. 16 (AP) — Italy's factories, schools, banks, stores and government offices closed their doors Tuesday as unions staged their first full-day general strike in a decade.

More than 13 million workers took part in the walkout, which was called to protest government policies on energy, taxes and unemployment. Union leaders addressed large demonstrations in Rome, Milan and Venice.

The action marked the first eight-hour nationwide strike since 1970, when unions toppled the government of Premier Mariano Rumor. The walkout Tuesday also put fresh pressure on the shaky coalition of current Premier Francesco Cossiga.

"The political crisis does in fact

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17-18, 1980

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Abu Diyab RENT-A-CAR

JEDDAH - TEL. 52533
RIYADH - TEL. 62575-62316-68092

International Finance

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

ABT Bulk & Bagged Cement

Arabian Bulk Trade Ltd.

Al Khobar, Tel. 8645351-8644848
P.O. Box 345 Dhahran Airport, Tel. 801396 XENEL SJ.
Riyadh, Tel. 4789323

International Finance

البورصة الدولية

اسعار العملات الدولية

Stock	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
Alm. Bank	23.70	23.70
Arab. Bank	23.70	23.70
Bank of Egypt	23.70	23.70
Bank of India	23.70	23.70
Bank of Japan	23.70	23.70
Bank of Korea	23.70	23.70
Bank of London	23.70	23.70
Bank of Mexico	23.70	23.70
Bank of New York	23.70	23.70
Bank of Paris	23.70	23.70
Bank of Rome	23.70	23.70
Bank of Spain	23.70	23.70
Bank of Sweden	23.70	23.70
Bank of Switzerland	23.70	23.70
Bank of Tokyo	23.70	23.70
Bank of Union	23.70	23.70
Bank of Vietnam	23.70	23.70
Bank of Yugoslavia	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zaire	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zimbabwe	23.70	23.70

Stock	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
Alm. Bank	23.70	23.70
Arab. Bank	23.70	23.70
Bank of Egypt	23.70	23.70
Bank of India	23.70	23.70
Bank of Japan	23.70	23.70
Bank of Korea	23.70	23.70
Bank of London	23.70	23.70
Bank of Mexico	23.70	23.70
Bank of New York	23.70	23.70
Bank of Paris	23.70	23.70
Bank of Rome	23.70	23.70
Bank of Spain	23.70	23.70
Bank of Sweden	23.70	23.70
Bank of Switzerland	23.70	23.70
Bank of Tokyo	23.70	23.70
Bank of Union	23.70	23.70
Bank of Vietnam	23.70	23.70
Bank of Yugoslavia	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zaire	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zimbabwe	23.70	23.70

Stock	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
Alm. Bank	23.70	23.70
Arab. Bank	23.70	23.70
Bank of Egypt	23.70	23.70
Bank of India	23.70	23.70
Bank of Japan	23.70	23.70
Bank of Korea	23.70	23.70
Bank of London	23.70	23.70
Bank of Mexico	23.70	23.70
Bank of New York	23.70	23.70
Bank of Paris	23.70	23.70
Bank of Rome	23.70	23.70
Bank of Spain	23.70	23.70
Bank of Sweden	23.70	23.70
Bank of Switzerland	23.70	23.70
Bank of Tokyo	23.70	23.70
Bank of Union	23.70	23.70
Bank of Vietnam	23.70	23.70
Bank of Yugoslavia	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zaire	23.70	23.70
Bank of Zimbabwe	23.70	23.70

U.S. \$	النول	SDR
London Interbank	1.2500	1.2500
Spot Dollar Middle Rates as quoted by Bank of America IFC		
Britain	1.2500	1.2500
France	1.2500	1.2500
Germany	1.2500	1.2500
Italy	1.2500	1.2500
Japan	1.2500	1.2500
Netherlands	1.2500	1.2500
Sweden	1.2500	1.2500
Switzerland	1.2500	1.2500
U.S. \$	1.2500	1.2500

BOND INFORMATION

اسعار السندات

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U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
10% 1/2 1980	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1981	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1982	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1983	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1984	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1985	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1986	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1987	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1988	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1989	102.10	102.10
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10% 1/2 2021	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2022	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2023	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2024	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2025	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2026	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2027	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2028	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2029	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2030	102.10	102.10

U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
10% 1/2 1980	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1981	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1982	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1983	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1984	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1985	102.10	102.10
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10% 1/2 2023	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2024	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2025	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2026	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2027	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2028	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2029	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2030	102.10	102.10

U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
10% 1/2 1980	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1981	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1982	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1983	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1984	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1985	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1986	102.10	102.10
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10% 1/2 1988	102.10	102.10
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10% 1/2 2019	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2020	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2021	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2022	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2023	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2024	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2025	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2026	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2027	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2028	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2029	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2030	102.10	102.10

U.S. GOVT. NOTES & BONDS	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
10% 1/2 1980	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1981	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1982	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1983	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1984	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1985	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1986	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1987	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1988	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1989	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1990	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1991	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1992	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1993	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1994	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1995	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1996	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 1997	102.10	102.10
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10% 1/2 2007	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2008	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2009	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2010	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2011	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2012	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2013	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2014	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2015	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2016	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2017	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2018	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2019	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2020	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2021	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2022	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2023	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2024	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2025	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2026	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2027	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2028	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2029	102.10	102.10
10% 1/2 2030	102.10	102.10

COMMODITIES

اسعار السلع والمعادن

اسعار

B.C.

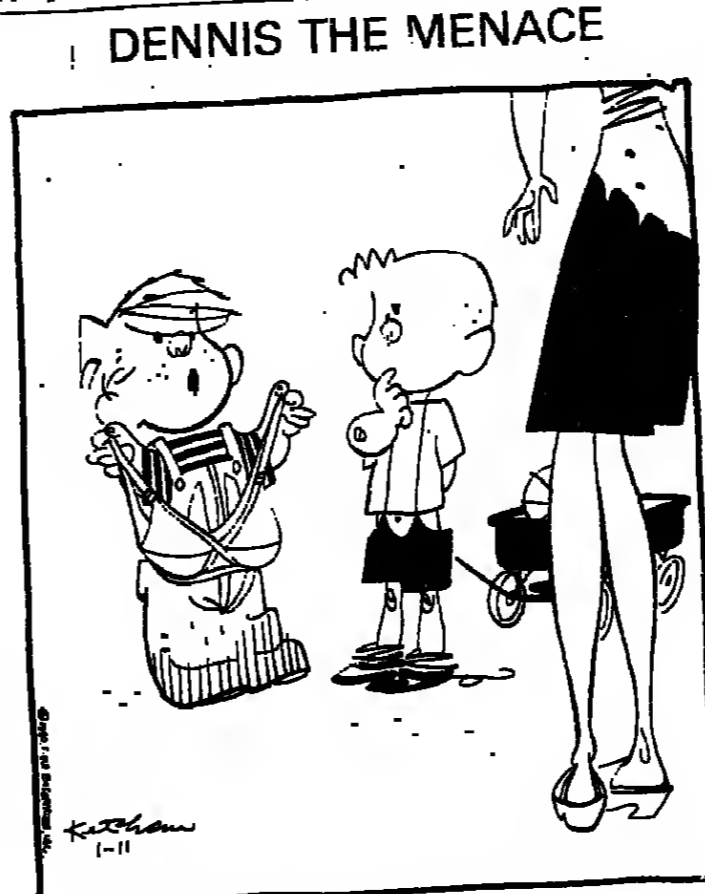
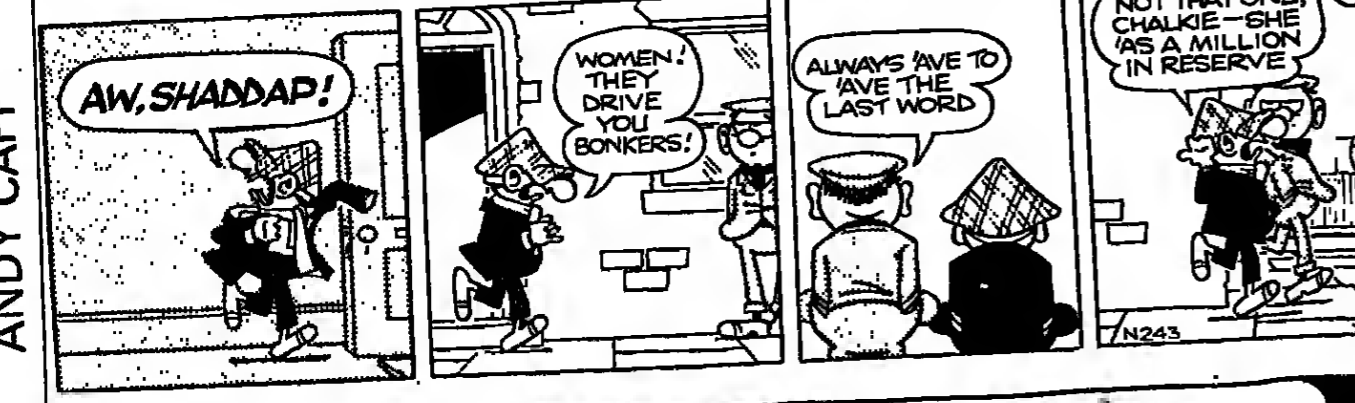
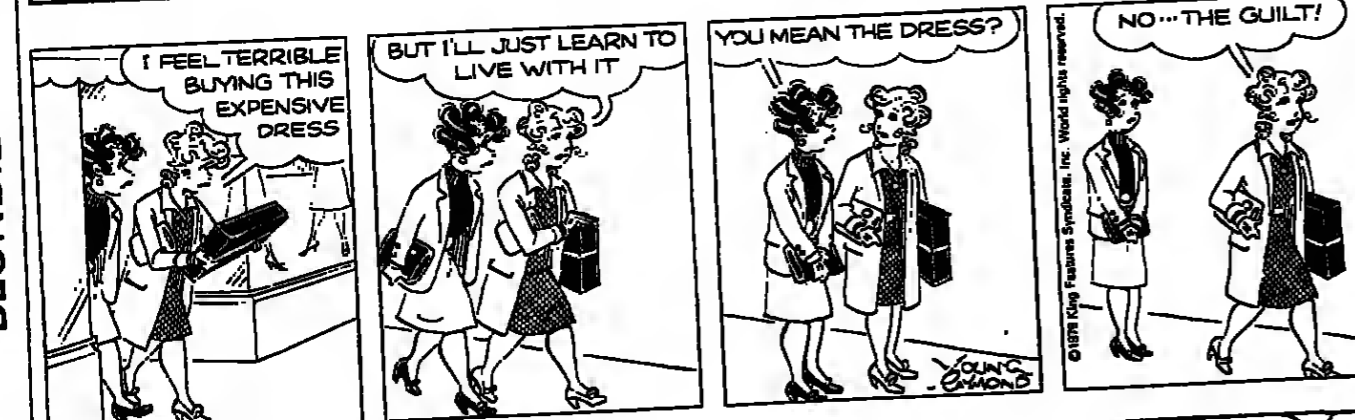
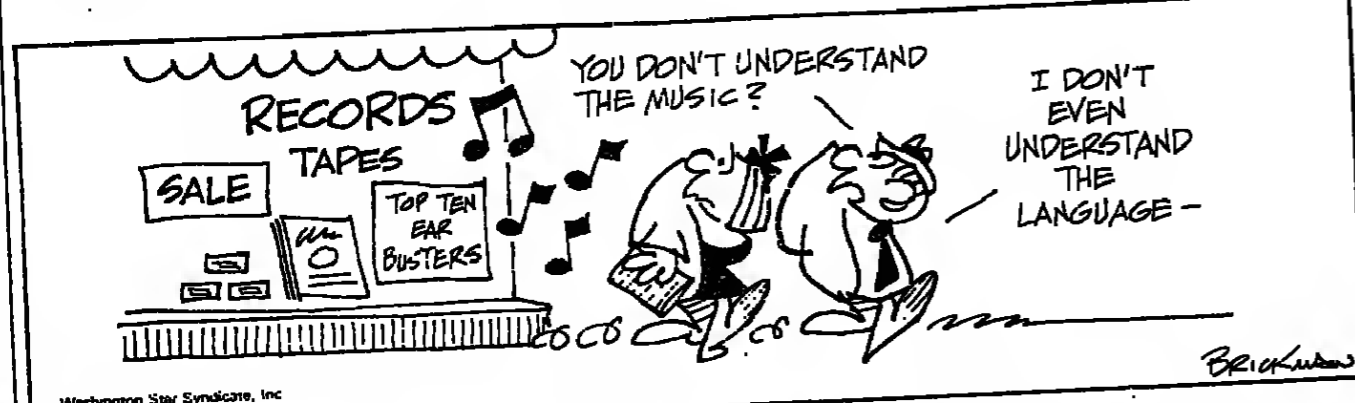
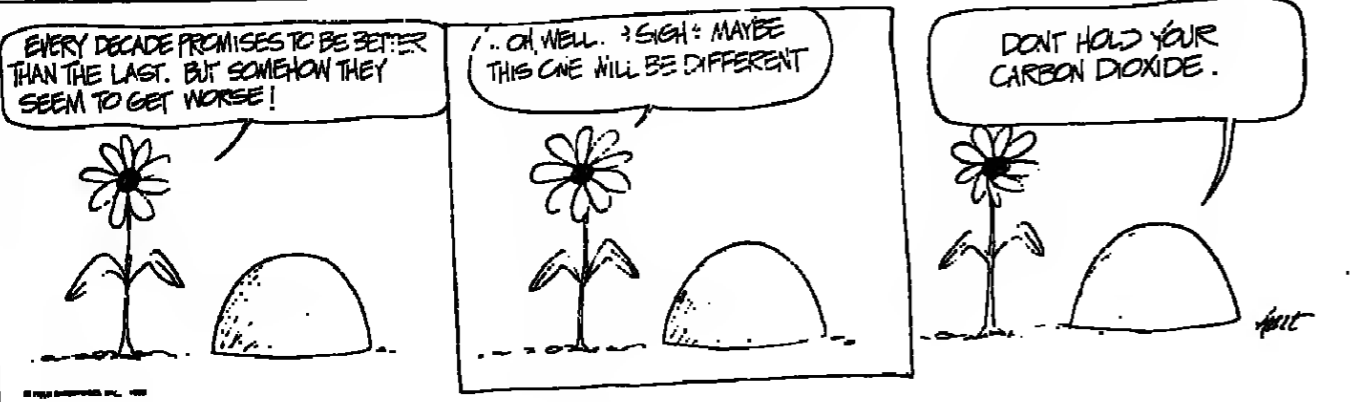
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

ANDY CAPP

HAGAR

WIZARD



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Lady's title
2 Success from work
3 Partial refund
4 Feminine suffix
5 What's a poison...
6 Chew the fat
7 - volatile
8 N.Y.'s Fire, e.g.
9 Peruvian city
10 Overfilling
11 Ending for gun or din
12 Scheme
13 Snake
14 Find out
15 Clamping device
16 Heston role
17 Perfumes
18 Rather than
19 Lucania's capital
20 Lady Peel
21 School subject
22 Play back
23 Price paid
24 Certain prisoner
25 Legal paper
26 Health Fr.

DOWN
1 Intimidated
2 Beloshe's love
3 Weir, e.g.
4 -
5 Skunk
6 Lounge
7 Wharton character
8 Newman-Rodford movie, with "The"
9 Watch over
10 "Barber of Seville" heroine
11 Phases
12 Dash
13 Turned inside
14 Social stratum
15 "and the Brightest"
16 Halberstam
17 Golden
18 Prelude to peace
19 Commencement
20 Backbone
21 Social stratum
22 Food fish
23 Time period
24 Ship

Yesterday's Answer
16 Phases
17 Golden
18 Prelude to peace
19 Commencement
20 Backbone
21 Social stratum
22 Food fish
23 Time period
24 Ship

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
AXYDLBAAXR
LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES
JXRBTORNWNZNL GEZFR YEOQ
NO YEOQ GNAY VEHEVNAL EOQ
BTGXJ. - UTRNEY PNEWJIA YTTZEOQ
Yesterday's Cryptquote: LITTLE MINDS ARE TAMED AND SUBDUED BY MISFORTUNES; BUT GREAT MINDS RISE ABOVE IT. - WASHINGTON IRVING

Contract Bridge

Test Your Play

1. You are declarer with the West hand at Six Diamonds and North leads the K-A of spades. You ruff and play the ace of trumps. North showing out. How would you play the hand?

2. You are West, defending against Three Notrump. The bidding went One Diamond by North. One Notrump by South. Three Notrump by North.

3. You lead the five of hearts, dummy plays the nine, East the three, and declarer the queen. South leads a diamond, which you win with the ace. What would you play next and why?

4. To try to ruff a club in dummy by playing the K-A and another club would subject you to the danger of an overruff by South. He might have been dealt a singleton or doubleton club.

A much safer method of play is to start by leading the low and declarer would make four notrump.

Tomorrow: Playing the waiting game.

PRAYER TIMES						
	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:43	7:07	12:38	3:45	6:03	7:33
Medina	5:51	7:12	12:40	3:43	6:00	7:30
Nejd	5:15	6:40	12:05	3:09	5:26	6:56

DHAHRAN TV	
3:00	Children's Show
4:00	NBA Basketball
6:30	Wonderland Cove
7:15	Department "S"
8:04	The Protectors
8:30	Onedin Line
9:19	Channel 3 Feature
	Sesame Street
	Atlanta At D.C.
	Last Of The Red Hot Lulus
	The Man From X
	Disappearing Trick
	Salvage
	The Ghost Of Flight: 401

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JEDDAH	(Open Thursday Night)	
Al-Falah Drug Store	Bab Mecca	26587
Al-Tilmissani Drug Store	Quarantine Road, Zainal Bldg, Bab Sherif	25695
Al-Razi Drug Store	Ajyyad	21673
MECCA	Al-Ghazzah	43426
Al-Battarji Pharmacy		
Al-Shams Drug Store		
RIYADH	Al-Khazzan St.	
Al-Karnak Drug Store	Jarir St. Malazz	
Red Sea Drug Store	Salam Circle, Hejaz Road	
Salam Drug Store		
TAIF	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Nasr Drug Store	Al-Subei Building	
Al-Masaf Drug Store		
DAMMAM	King's Sr.	21164
Al-Khalij Drug Store		
AL-KHOBAR	Near Fakhri Hospital	41551
Al-Filal Drug Store		

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On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band	
THURSDAY	Evening Transmission
Afternoon Transmission	
1:00 Opening	9:00 Opening
1:01 Holy Quran	9:01 Holy Quran
1:03 Gems of Guidance	9:05 Gems of Guidance
1:10 This Week's Landmark	9:10 Light Music
1:20 Top of the Pops	9:15 Music Worldwide
1:30 -	9:45 Eve and Her World
1:50 Classical Music	10:00 Youth Welfare
2:20 On Islam	10:10 Music
2:30 Jazz Music	10:15 NEWS
3:00 NEWS	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
	10:30 The Evening Show
3:10 Press Review	11:00 World Classics
3:15 Music	
3:20 Islam The Divine Truth	11:10 -
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:15 African Music
3:50 Closedown	11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
	12:00 Closedown

VOA	
P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOC Magazine
Reports: Actualities	America; Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural; Letter
8:30 Dateline	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S. (Jazz)
9:00 Special English: News: Features. The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)	
10:00 News Roundup	
Reports: Actualities	
Opinion: Analyses	

BBC	
Morning Transmission	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
8.00 World News	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	5.15 Report on Religion
8.30 Sarah Ward	6.00 Radio Newsreel
8.45 World Today	6.15 Outlook
9.00 Newsdesk	7.00 World News
9.30 Opera Star	7.09 Commentary
10.00 World News	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show You	8.09 Books and Writers
11.00 World News	8.30 Take One
11.09 Reflections	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.15 Piano Style	9.00 World News
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.09 News about Britain
12.00 World News	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.09 British Press Review	9.30 Farming World
12.15 World Today	10.00 Outlook News Summary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.30 Discovery	12.15 Talkabout
2.00 World News	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.09 News about Britain	1.00 World News
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A highly active time careerwise. Make major decisions on what you want to accomplish now and in the coming weeks.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Children and dependents should add to your happiness now. Travel includes the possibility of romance and most certainly good times.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) Security is yours for the asking now. Consult with loan officers and others vital to your overall financial structure.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) A time for resolving serious issues among couples. Singles may come to a decision re a permanent commitment. Face realities.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Go ahead with that idea you've been thinking of. No better time than now for a new beginning. Work towards financial security.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Now and in the coming weeks arrange your schedule to allow for more leisure time activities. Romance sweetens your outlook.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Review your domestic situation. Take steps now to implement plans. Children merrily in the p.m. or may interfere with privacy.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You're articulate and can convince others. Formulate ideas and get to work on creative projects. Get in touch with old friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You'll come to a decision re a major purchase. Consolidate career position. Extra funds require prudent planning.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) A new-found confidence aids you in all your dealings. Talks with friends are favored. Encouragement from others brings out your best.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Get to know yourself better. Find a quiet spot where you can meditate and read. Introspection leads to valuable insights.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) The accent is on your social life. Get in touch with those you haven't seen in awhile. Group activity and community involvement accented.

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announcement

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AGEAN PROSPERITY	20-1-80	General	Rio De Janeiro Santos/Itajai/ Paranagua
RECENT SAILING			
	Arrived	Sailed	Cargo/From
XINGNING	5-1-80	6-1-80	Gen/Shanghai
MERCANOIAN- EXPORTER	6-1-80	7-1-80	RQ RO Marseilles
MECHI VENTURE	7-1-80	9-1-80	Gen/Bombay

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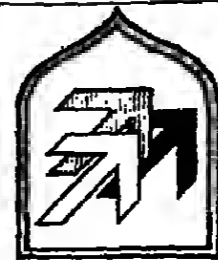
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PAGE 12

International

الخميس ٢٩ - ٣٠ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

He's 'acceptable,' Khomeini says

Waldheim can be crisis go-between

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini has sent word that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is acceptable as an intermediary in the hostage crisis in Iran, the U.S.-broadcast ABC News has reported.

The Tuesday evening telecast referred to the purported development as "a complete about-face" on the part of Khomeini. Crediting informed U.N. sources, correspondent Lou Cioffi reported:

"Khomeini has sent a message through Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh stating that Waldheim is acceptable. Although Waldheim did not meet Khomeini during his trip to Iran, he has maintained contact with the revolutionary council through the Iranian U.N. Ambassador Mansour Farhang."

Cioffi also reported that U.N. sources believe the Iranians for the first time are putting their position on paper. "These officials say the Iranians have not submitted formal proposals but have written clarifications of their positions on the hostage situation," the report said.

Of the reported overture, ABC said U.N. sources "are convinced this one is serious." Neither Waldheim nor Farhang was immediately available for confirmation of the report.

The U.N. Security Council sent Waldheim to Tehran two weeks ago to try to secure the release of the 50 or so Americans held hostage by militant students in the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4. He cut short his visit after Khomeini and the students refused to see him, but his proposal for a U.N. commission to investigate the allegations of the revolutionary regime against Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi did find favor with Ghotbzadeh.

Meanwhile, the Iranian government opened a counter-offensive to combat the U.S. government's efforts to get its allies to join in economic reprisals against Iran.

Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moftari said Iran would stop selling oil to any nation that took economic sanctions against it, and Kyoto, the Japanese news service, said he called in Japanese Ambassador Tsutomu Wada for a special warning. Kyoto said Moftari also told the ambassador the Japanese should resume construction immediately of a \$2.9 billion petrochemical complex on the Gulf that they stopped building because of the hostage-taking.



PRO-IRANIAN: John Thomas, an American Indian, shouts "Down with Carter" at a rally in Tehran. Thomas is a member of the American Indian Movement, a group fighting for the rights of Indians in the United States.

'Fulfilling a contract'

U.S., Britain training Iranian military men

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Virginia, Jan. 16 (AP) — Fifteen Iranian naval petty officers are being trained by a private U.S. company in the use of navigational equipment, some of which could have military application.

Sperry Rand Corp. Sperry Marine Systems began training the men in Charlottesville under a contract that began in June 1978 and is due to expire this month, Warren Judge Jr., director of the company, has said.

And Britain is training Iranian military personnel under an agreement with the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Khomeini, the British Defense Ministry disclosed Wednesday.

A member of parliament said the contract was "sheer hypocrisy" in light of the British government's pledge to support the United States in its moves against Iran following the U.S. Embassy hostage siege in Tehran.

The American manager said some of the equipment the Iranians at Sperry are learning to use could be considered quasi-military.

He said the company has no plans to train more Iranians once the contract ends.

"We are fulfilling a contract like we do with any foreign country," he said. He would not disclose the cost of the contract.

"I guess everybody is a little uneasy about doing business with Iranians," he said, referring to the 50 Americans who have been held hostage in the U.S. Embassy since Nov. 4.

"It's quite legal," S.C. Berry, industrial relations manager of the company, said. "It was very much checked out by the State Department in June."

The government did not ask Sperry to terminate the contract early, Berry said.

The Iranians are being trained in the use of such equipment as gyrocompasses, tools and test equipment, Berry said.

A spokesman for Representative J. Kenneth Rohinson, who represents the city and its environs, said the Congressman's office has asked the State Department about the matter.

He said a preliminary inquiry with the Defense Department indicated the U.S. navy was not involved and that Sperry had a direct contract with the Iranian navy.

"These people should be sent packing," said opposition Labor MP Robert Kilroy-Silk of the British training program.

"Because of the way we have been condemned and reviled by the Iranian revolutionary council, there is no reason why we should continue this charity," said the legislator, charging that the training was being paid for by the British taxpayer.

Presence of S. Africans challenged

Kenyan press hails Rhodesia pullout threat

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Jan. 16 (Agencies) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi drew rare praise from Tanzania's two official newspapers Wednesday for threatening to pull Kenyan troops out of the Commonwealth truce monitoring force in Rhodesia.

Relations between socialist Tanzania and capitalist Kenya have been strained for four years since the collapse of the East African Community and Tanzania's closure of the border.

But both the English-language government paper, the *Daily News*, and *Uhuru*, the Swahili-language daily of the ruling revolutionary party, lauded Moi for threatening the pullout unless Britain orders all South African troops off Rhodesian soil.

Uhuru declared in an editorial that Moi has refused "to be part of the deceit, favoritism, racism and murder being carried out by Britain in Zimbabwe."

"President Moi's statement is one of great wisdom," *Uhuru* said.

A front-page editorial in the *Daily News* said: "President Moi is right in saying that it is essential that assurances given in London are honored to the letter."

"We expect other countries with forces in Rhodesia to follow Kenya's example."

Tanzania has denounced Britain for allowing South African troops a short way into Rhodesia to guard the Beit Bridge on the South Africa-Rhodesia border.

British Governor Lord Soames has defended the right of the troops to remain inside Rhodesia through next month's elections and has pledged Mozambican troops who were fighting beside guerrillas will be sent back home.

The chief spokesman for Lord Soames, Nick Fenn, said the governor hoped Kenya would not carry out threats to withdraw its 40-odd soldiers from the five-nation Commonwealth peace-keeping force because of the continued presence of a unit of South African troops.

The South Africans, Fenn told a news conference, were playing a vital role in keeping open the rail and road bridge.

The British governing authority also delivered its toughest attack yet on Robert Mugabe's forces for cease-fire violations, criticizing the forces for "substantial border crossings," failing to gather in assembly areas, substitution of civilians for guerrillas, continuing to hold detainees in Mozambique, and broadcasting "inflammatory messages" through the "voice of Zimbabwe" radio station.

Fenn also spoke of the involvement of several hundred Mozambican forces, some 70 of whom have gathered along with 21,000 insurgents at camps under the watch of the troops from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Kenya.

They will be sent back home at their request, he told reporters.

Meanwhile, the first of a quarter of a million refugees from the seven-year Rhodesian war will start trickling back to their home country by plane, train and bus next week, the United Nations announced.

But British sources expressed doubts about whether most refugees would be back to vote in the Feb. 27-29 elections.

The sources said no arrangements were being made for those refugees still living in neighboring African countries to cast ballots as absentee voters.

As the political campaigns got under way, confusion existed in Salisbury about the plans for Mugabe's return from exile. He is widely believed to have the strongest support of any single nationalist.

His co-leader Joshua Nkomo returned to a tumultuous reception from more than 120,000 supporters in Salisbury on Sunday, and officials of Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union party had expected their leader to come back to an equally rapturous welcome at the end of this week.

Gundappa Viswanath 16.

The Indian wickets were shared between fast bowlers Imran Khan, Sikander Bakht, Mudassar Nazar and spinner Iqbal Qasim.

Yashpal Sharma, with one run, was with Gavaskar when stumps were drawn. The match continues Thursday.

India leads 1-0 in the six-test series. Scores: Pakistan 272. India 161 for four wickets.



Lord Soames

India leads Pakistan in cricket

MADRAS, India, Jan. 16 (AP) — India crawled to 161 for four wickets at close of play Wednesday, the second day of the fifth cricket test against Pakistan.

Pakistan, overnight 254 for seven wickets, folded up after adding only 18 more runs.

A highlight of the day's play was a dogged, unbeaten 92 by Indian captain and opener Sunil Gavaskar. The next highest scorer was Dilip Vengsarkar with only 17.

New test cap Sandeep Patil hit 15 and

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Recently, in one of the streets leading to our offices, the municipality had reason to dig a hole. Now this was by no means anything like the holes we normally have back home, where your car can disappear without a trace. No, only a very modest affair, a mere unevenness in the road surface by our standards. Yet still it was found necessary to surround it with warning lights, and even place a signal to organize traffic around it.

What impressed me most was how seriously all drivers took the signal. There was no one around to enforce compliance, but everyone seemed to take it for granted. Here, I reflected, people do not seem to have that deep aversion to traffic signals, that innate loathing for them which turns them into red rags to enraged drivers.

In Beirut, the main use for traffic signal was in demonstrations, when the patriots rushed to them, chanting all kinds of slogans against imperialism and Zionism, tore them up by the roots and smashed them on the heads of policemen (or rival demonstrators.) When civil war broke out, a new use for traffic signals was found — involving, once more their uprooting. The signals were all black, and it was found that putting them on barricades with their ends pointing towards the enemy gave the appearance of your side sporting a respectably calibrated weapon.

The Beirutis hated their traffic signals the more because they worked. But the hatred was less muted in places like Cairo, since the signals there never work. In any case, stopping at a traffic signal in any Arab capital is tricky. Cars might hit you from behind, because they never thought

you were sissy enough to stop. Or, if they can brake in time, an incident might develop from the remarks you are bound to earn because of such unheard of behavior.

Researchers might be surprised at the lack of blatant traffic-light phobia in Jeddah. But they ought not to be taken in by appearances. The people of Jeddah have taken their hostility to traffic lights to a point where the preemptive strike has become the accepted policy. In other words, hostility to traffic lights is never allowed to develop simply because people destroy them as soon and as fast as they are erected. Reports from there indicate that the builders are definitely losing the race. This might be an exaggeration, but not by much.

Translated from Ashraf Al Ausal.

Ailing Tito's successors already chosen

BELGRADE, Jan. 16 (AP) — If Yugoslavia's ailing President Josip Broz Tito were to die today, Yugoslavians already know how he would be replaced.

Concern mounted Wednesday about the health of the 87-year-old president, who was unimproved after a failed operation on a blood circulation blockage in his left leg.

The almost legendary Tito has custom-built a succession system that even specifies how long his vice-president and the leaders who replace him would stay in office.

But the departure of Tito would still present enormous questions to Yugoslavians.

Tito has been Yugoslavia's leader since World War II, and now is its president for life. He has been head of the Yugoslav Communist party since 1937, when the party was still illegal and Yugoslavia was still a monarchy.

The undisputed leader of the country for more than three decades, he has spent years tinkering with the collective leadership system he designed to run Yugoslavia after he is gone.

Tito heads a nine-man state presidency. The other eight members serve five-year terms and are elected by Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces.

All eight members are close to Tito. A rotation system determines whose representative takes his turn in a one-year term as vice president — the officer who would succeed Tito as president if necessary.

Lazar Kolisevski, the 66-year-old current vice president, is a Macedonian veteran of Tito's World War II partisan guerrilla forces. A worker in Yugoslavia's only prewar arms factory, he sided with Tito at a time during

the war when control of the Macedonian party had been given to Bulgaria.

Kolisevski was captured and once sentenced to death by officials of pre-Communist Bulgaria. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he escaped to the partisans.

Although Kolisevski would become president, a more powerful figure could be 61-year-old Stevan Doronjski, who is currently in line to rise from No. 2 to No. 1 man in the Yugoslav Communist party in an emergency.

Doronjski, who once wanted to be a veterinarian, currently is also the Vojvodina province representative on the presidency, but he too serves a limited term.

Tito's system of collective and limited leadership is specifically designed to prevent individuals from building personal power.

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